MODE! alloyed by nature to resist

rust

Window Screen is practically everlasting.

superheated steam



Valve Fittings do not



Superior for Chemical Apparatus,

high heat



Spark Plug Electrodes stand up longer.



Marine Fittings do not

MONEL is as strong as steel but will not rust!

It is more non-corrodible than copper and resists wear far better than bronze. It burnishes like silver but does not tarnish. The rapidly increasing use of MONEL for hundreds of purposes both industrial and domestic is due to the fact that this remarkable metal possesses a combination of great strength, durability and non-corrodibility that cannot be matched by any other available metal or alloy.

Because of these unique characteristics MONEL is fast displacing steel, bronze, and their alloys for special parts in many lines of machinery and power plant equipment such as valve trim, pump rods and liners, and turbine blading. MONEL is also contributing greatly to the development of the chemical industry and is now generally used wherever acids, strongly alkaline solutions, or highly corrosive gases are manufactured or handled.

The use of MONEL for domestic purposes is constantly growing for the same reasons that lead to its increasing employment in the industries. These uses include window screens, table cutlery, refrigerator lining, coffee urns, kitchen equipment, and ice cream freezers.

Some of the many other purposes for which MONEL has proved superior are marine fittings, roofing, spark plug electrodes, golf club heads, and surgical instruments.

MONEL is a natural alloy of 67% nickel, 28% copper and 5% other metals. It can be machined, cast, forged, rolled, drawn, brazed, soldered and welded by electric or oxyacetylene method. Wherever it is used wear is largely reduced and corrosion prevented.

Manufacturers are using MONEL in larger and larger quantities for a wider and wider variety of purposes because they have found that MONEL renders a service that effects great economy and efficiency over the material previously used.

Our experience as sole producers of MONEL Metal since its discovery in 1905, is at your disposal through our Sales or Technical Departments.

The International Nickel Company has served industry for more than half a century through the production of a wider variety and increasing number of better Nickel products. In purchasing INCO Monel Metal, INCO Nickel, and INCO Nickel, and INCO Monel that the world produces.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

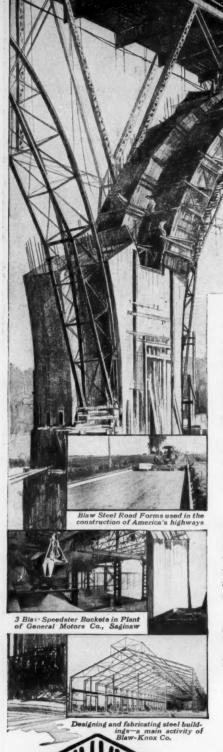
43 Exchange Place

New York, N. Y

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario







Building Structures for all Time

BLAW-KNOX products are instruments of economy. They last and last, and they impart permanency to construction. Every product is a means to fulfill Blaw-Knox service. And that service is far-reaching.

Blaw-Knox Company merely asks what is to be accomplished. Then everything in engineering skill and equipment is furnished to make the original plan an accomplished fact.

Whether a highway, subway or sewer, concrete building or bridge is to be constructed, Blaw steel forms are designed to make that work permanent. Designed to make that work free of inaccuracies and to effect a tremendous saving over wood-forms.

Blaw-Knox service is known and appreciated in numerous fields. Wherever high-temperature furnaces are reducing solids to molten masses, Knox Patented Watercooled Appliances typify the Blaw-Knox principle as they give long life to the furnace and allow men to work in comfort.

Too, contractors and industrial plants know well the speed, durability and economy of the Blaw Clamshell bucket for digging and rehandling any loose bulk material. Each Blaw bucket is built to meet special requirements whether it is to serve one purpose or many.

Where a high-tension line is to be carried, Blaw-Knox Company furnishes steel towers not just as a product is sold over the counter but as a part of a service which definitely assumes the responsibility of carrying that line.

Blaw-Knox service is here to be called upon.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY, Pittsburgh

Offices in Principal Cities

These products are built and trade-marked by Blaw-Knox Company

BLAW STEEL FORMS for all kinds of concrete work-sewers, tunnels, aqueducts, dams, culverts, bridges, retaining walls, factory buildings and warehouses, columns, floors, foundations, manholes, subways, reservoirs, piers, roads, sidewalks, etc.

BLAW CLAMSHELL BUCKETS and Automatic Cableway Plants for digging and rehandling earth, sand, gravel, coal, ore, limestone, tin, acrap, alag, cinders, fertilizers, rock products, etc.

KNOX PATENTED WATER-COOLED Doors, Do r Frames, Ports,

Bulkheads, Front and Back Wall Coolers, Reversing Valves, etc., for Open Hearth, Glass and Copper Furnaces; water-cooled standings, shields, and boshes for Sheet and Tin Mills.

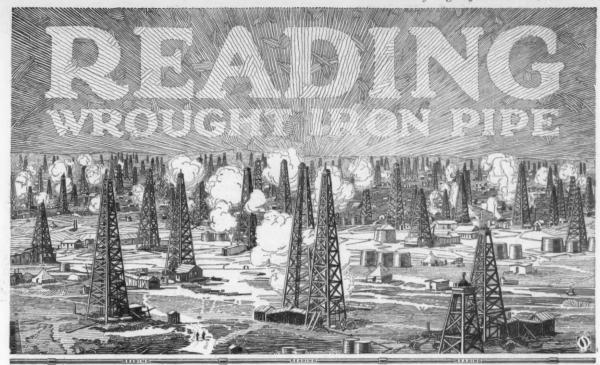
FABRICATED STEEL - Manufacturing plants, bridges, crane runways, trusses, etc.

TOWERS—for supporting high-tension transmission lines.

PLATE WORK—Riveted and welded steel plate products of every description.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY





The arteries of the oil fields

¶Today, the Oil Industry, still in its infancy, ranks third in America's industrial life. Tomorrow, with its promise that oil may rival coal as the chief fuel of the nation, may see a development of this great business hitherto undreamed of.

Pipe is the essential tool of the oil industry—pipe for drilling thousands of feet into the ground, through sand and rock, under tremendous pressure; pipe for carrying the precious fluid thousands of miles across country, despite ravages of the weather and the corroding agencies often found in the soil. These thousands of miles of pipe, vital to the industry, have well been termed the arteries of the oil fields.

It is significant that the practical oil man, who knows the terrific torsional and vibratory strains to which pipe is subjected in drilling, the losses that may result from poor threading and the leaks that come from pitting and corrosion, chooses Reading Wrought Iron Pipe, the pipe of sinewy, enduring strength, permeated at its birth in the white heat of the puddling furnace with rust-resisting slag.

The qualities that adapt Reading Wrought Iron Pipe to the severe strains of oil country service, also render it the best for plumbing, heating and refrigerating lines in every type of building.

Specify Reading—the pipe that endures

New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh

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READING WROUGHT IRON PIPE

Chicago Cincinnati Dallas

READING IRON COMPANY, Reading, Pennsylvania

TRUCKS THAT MEET THE EMERGENCY

The Motor Truck is essential in emergencies. IN every line of business, wherever there is need for the movement of goods, there come emergency periods, times when swift, dependable, immediate transportation is essential.

SERVICE Trucks relieve San Francisco food crisis. During the late emergency when our railroad facilities were congested—in England during the recent railway strike—in New York City when a walkout of marine workers threatened a food famine—in Galveston when supplies were rushed to that storm devastated area, and in every day business when sources of supply and demand must be reached quickly and without fail—the motor truck has proved and is proving an emergency factor of incalculable worth.

SERVICE Trucks furnish unfailing dependable transDuring the recent railroad strike in Northern California, SERVICE Motor Trucks not only performed emergency service, but demonstrated their great usefulness as vehicles with which to transport perishable food products. When the situation was becoming alarming, a fleet of SERVICE trucks, operated by the Dodd Warehouse Company, were dispatched to Modesto to bring back to the Bay city markets many tons of perishable fruits, vegetables and other foods. As a result a critical situation was greatly relieved. This record is typical of SERVICE performance in emergency and it also serves to emphasize the high efficiency of the motor truck, not only in times of unusual need, but as a regular carrier.

This composite endorsement was written by the following SERVICE owners: Wherever there is need for efficient haulage, manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and farmers who use SERVICE Motor Trucks are recommending them as vital—"Builders of Business" equal to any and every emergency. They tell their stories in the following composite endorsement:

Levering Bros., Baltimore, Md.
The R. C. Maxwell Co., Trenton, N. J.
The Harris Transfer Co., Indianapolis, Ind. "Our SERVICE Truck has given us far the best service of any truck we have ever had; Our trucks have been employed in the hardest kind of work for over a year with practically no expense; There is none better than SERVICE for dependable and economical operation."

In-built in every SERVICE Motor Truck is the ability to give perfect performance, to stand up not only under the routine grind—but when the emergency comes to meet it with the same unfailing dependability.

CONTOR TRUCKS Builders of Business



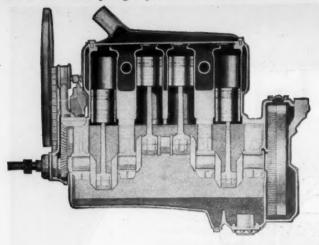
Mitchell cars are equipped with Harrison Radiators. Here, again is recognition by another leading manufacturer that the use of Harrison Radiators assures most efficient engine cooling.

HARRISON RADIATOR CORPORATION

General Offices and Factory: Lockport, N. Y. General Sales Offices: Detroit, Michigan

HARRISON Original Radiators





Piston Rings must be capable of expansion, in order to fit snugly against the cylinder walls. For cylinders vary considerable in diameter, even in the same engine.



This expansion is provided for in the Inland Piston Ring by the spiral cut. It always fits tightly because it uncoils like a spring.

Inland Rings make old motors new

When the cylinders of your motors become worn and "out of round"—it is then you most need Inland Piston Rings.

For Inlands readily adapt themselves to the variations of the cylinder walls.

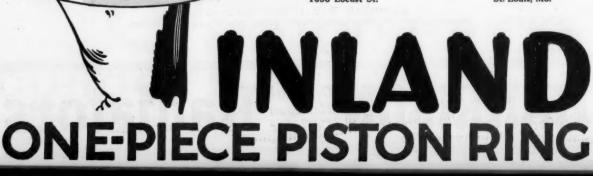
The Inland is the only piston ring with a spiral cut. It uncoils and contracts like a spring maintaining a snug, tight contact against the walls of the cylinder.

And, because made in one piece and cut spirally, it is entirely without gaps.

No oil or gas can leak through and cause trouble.

If your engine is old or runs poorly, look to your piston rings.

Inland Machine Works
1636 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.





General Motors Trucks

ON rural motor express lines, in the heaviest city traffic, on the farm—wherever General Motors Trucks operate, their performance brings forth expressions of unqualified approval from thousands of satisfied owners.

GMC Trucks are built and backed by the exclusive truck building unit of the General Motors Corporation.

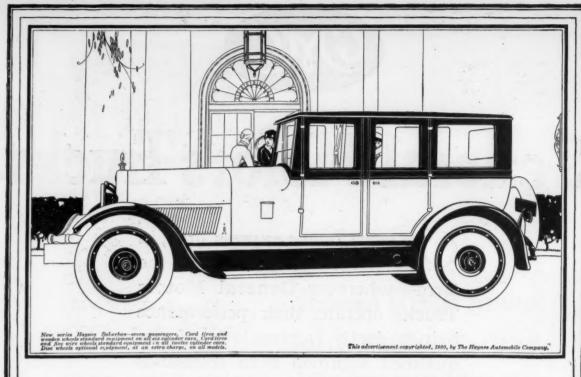
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

(615)







THE NEW SERIES HAYNES SUBURBAN

APPRECIATION of the most advanced modern taste in closed cars is expressed in the new series seven-passenger Haynes Suburban, the ultra-luxurious, dual-type closed car, which affords the distinctiveness of a chauffeur-driven equipage when desired, as well as the congenial family atmosphere of an owner-driven car.

This is accomplished by the lowering of the plate-glass partition, making the entire interior a single compartment. The driver's seat and forward division are trimmed in genuine leather; the rear compartment, with its wide, lounge-like seat and roomy auxiliary chairs, is upholstered in fine fabrics.

Considered from every angle the new series seven-passenger Haynes Suburban is a choice exposition of the highest development of the coach-builder's art.

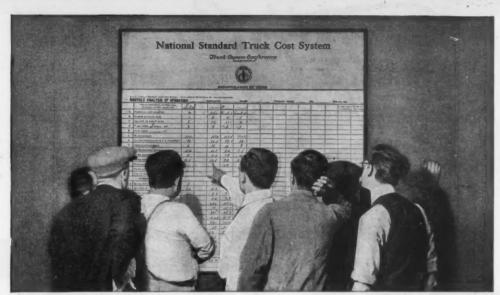
Beauty, strength, power and comfort—these four essential factors of character in a car, which were developed and combined by Haynes engineers and designers, naturally rule in the creation of this, as well as all other Haynes offerings.

The Haynes, America's first car, now exhibited by the Government at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

The beautiful Haynes Brochure is descriptive of all the new 1920 and new series Haynes character cars. This Brochure, and prices, will be mailed to you upon request. Address Department 33.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY KOKOMO, INDIANA U. S. A.





Cost Keeping Instruction in the Truck Owners' Conference—a semi-formal association of Motor Truck Users. Its "National Standard Truck Cost
System" is the first complete and impartial method for determining what each truck actually costs per ton-mile of transportation.

Not only used, assoline, oil and tires—but repairs and replacements on his assembled trucks as compared
with a truck built from the ground up as a homogeneous Engineering unit.

Who Pays for High Costs

R. LOUIS PASTEUR started to help the vine-growers of France. He ended by raising the health standard of the whole civilized world.

Every positive forward step brings benefits no man can foresee.

The merchant, the industrial man, starts to keep running costs on his trucks. Before he gets through he has searching figures on which trucks to keep and which to scrap—and what make of truck to put his money on in the future,

HERE are some facts, summarized from the National Standard Truck Cost System operating in 16 cities.

The following comparisons are between Packard and the ten other leading makes of trucks in these cities.

Packard Trucks show 10 per cent lower gasoline costs than the others.

They show 30 per cent lower repair costs than the others.

They show a lower wage cost per ton-mile transportation—make the trip in shorter time.

NINETY per cent of all truck owners who have used the System for a year or more, and have compared the Packard with other trucks, have standardized on Packard.

To get the full meaning of a record you must scrutinize the facts behind it—and the Organization that made the facts possible.

The Packard Organization has attained a precision in machine finish unknown elsewhere. It has achieved production of top-grade parts in quantity.

It has shown the world a radical advance in the improvement of metals by heat-treating.

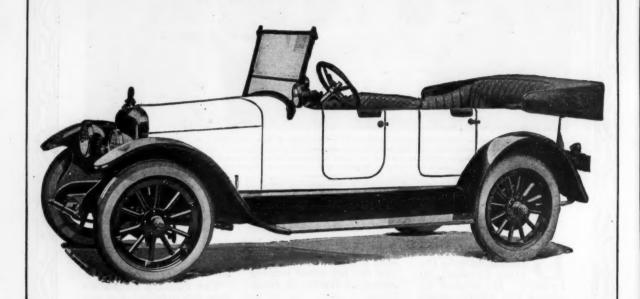
It designs, tests and stands responsible for every part of every Packard Truck.

EVEN the Packard owner often finds it startling to see his advantages put down in cold figures—though he has known all about it in practice ever since 1906.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit

The Superfine Small Car



Templar Top Valve Motor

A SUPERLATIVELY good small car, inexpensive to operate and maintain.

Light in weight—
Luxuriously comfortable—
Ease in riding—
Perfect in performance—
Completely equipped—
Absolutely dependable.

Five Passenger Touring . . \$2685 Two Passenger Touring Roadster \$2685 Four Passenger Sportette . . \$2685 Five Passenger Sedan . . \$3585 Prices f. o. b. Cleveland

THE TEMPLAR MOTORS CORPORATION

2400 HALSTEAD STREET, LAKEWOOD, CLEVELAND, O.

The Pioneer Builders of Quality Small Cars



Hudson Also Supreme In Distinction

Note How it Sets the Style, and the Super-Six Motor Which Increases Power 72% and Adds Years to Endurance is Exclusive in Hudson

We have never sought to develop the Hudson Super-Six as the greatest speed and power car in the world.

It is true that in speed—in hill-climbing-in quick acceleration-no stock car ever matched it. Official records show that. But they are incidental. They were made in tests to prove Hudson endurance.

Surely these great performance qualities are enough to account for Hudson's five years of leadership as the largest selling fine car in the world. Every owner must feel pride in the knowledge he has of Hudson supremacy.

Yet a large class of Hudson buyers selected it for an altogether different quality.

A Distinctive Design An Exclusive Motor

Thousands chose it with an eye single to its beauty, charm and notable appearance. They hold none can surpass it in distinction. For the Hudson looks its supremacy in every line.

But it is idle to think that those who primarily seek fine appearance in a car do not value the mechanical superiority of the Hudson Super-Six.

Granted you will never require such great speed, yet Hudson's capacity means less than half load in ordinary driving. It insures absolute freedom from strain.

That extra reserve power means much on hills. It means much in flexibility and in quick response. It saves much changing of gears. It means utter smoothness-due to less vibration than any other type ever achieved.

That, too, is a matter of record. The official proofs are open to all.

In the exclusive Super-Six motor vibration is reduced almost to nil. Motor efficiency is increased 80%. Motor power is increased 72%, without added size or cylinders. Endurance is almost doubled. The Super-Six principle would add these advantages to any conventional type, sixcylinder motor. But no other can use it.

Its type gives Hudson every advantage. Why pay as much or more for a lesser car?

All Accept Hudson as the Pattern Car

And you will find in the Hudson all the beauty and luxury that imagination and skilled workmanship can create.

But while its appearance is prized by all Hudson owners, and even dictates the choice of many, to most who know the Hudson its chief appeal must always be its performance and endurance.

By every test the Super-Six proves superiority-official records.

The supply of Hudsons has never been sufficient for the demand. Thousands have waited months for certain wanted models. You can insure yourself against disappointment in delivery only by placing your order well ahead of the time you will require it.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan



Accountant

-The Man Who Directs

Everywhere in business there is need for the man who knows Higher Accounting. To meet the competitive conditions that exist today, waste must be eliminated, accurate cost systems must be installed, economies must be put into effect and the management must have the whole situation charted and shown in figures whenever wanted.

Over 500,000 American concerns today need the services of men who can do this. That shows where opportunity is. Write today for Information about the course in Higher Accounting given by LaSalle Extension University.

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LaSalle Students and Graduates

of our various specialized departments can now be found employed by practically all the large railroad and commercial organisations in the United States. For instance—Pensayivania R. R. 100, American Telegraph & Telephone Co. 111, U. S. Steet Corporations 200, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 846, Chicago & N. W. Eg. 712, Swift & Co. 201, Standard Oil Co. 201, Armore & Co. 201, U. S. 201, Chicago & N. W. S. 201, Swift & Co. 201, Standard Oil Co. 201, Armore & Co. 201, Chicago & Chicag

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As a LaSalle student, you will also be entitled to the free see of our Consulting Service which gives you the privilege of calling on our staff of experts in any department at ny time when you need special help or counsel. LaSalle and the state of the service which the service which cannot be added to the service which cannot be specialled departments is organized and equipped to render a practical and distinct service which cannot be applied by any other institution of mular character.

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Present Position	

Every Married Couple

Address

Should Own this complete informative book

"The Science of a New Life" By JOHN COWAN, M.D.

Endorsed and recommended by foremost medical and religious critics. Unfolds the secrets of married happiness, so often revealed too late! We can give only a few of the 29 chapter subjects here as this book is not meant for children.

Marriage and its Advantages. Age at Which to Marry. Law of Choice. Love Analysed. Qualities One Should Avoid in Amativeness. Continence. Children. Genius. Conception. Pregnancy. Confinement. TWIGHT SLEEP. Nursing. How a Happy Married Life is Secured. Descriptive circular giving full and couplete table of contents mailed FREE.

THE DIGEST SCHOOL DIRECTORY INDEX

We print below the names and addresses of the schools and colleges whose an-nouncements appear in *The Digest* in March. The March 6th issue con-March. The March 6th issue contains a descriptive announcement of each. We suggest that you write for catalogs and information to any of the institutions listed below, or we will gladly answer your inquiry. Reliable information procured by school manager is available without obligation. Price, locality, size of school or camp, age of child, are all factors to be considered. all factors to be considered.

School Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
Shorter College ... Rome, Ga.
Brenau College Conservatory. Gainesville, Ga.
Illinois Woman's College (Jacksonville, Ill.
The Sargent School ... Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Mason's School ... Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
The Baldwin School ... Bryn Mawr, Pa.
School of Horticulture for Women . Ambler, Pa.
School of Horticulture for Women ... Hollins College ... Hollins, Va.

MILITARY
Hitchcock Military Academy . San Rafael, Cal.
Lake Forest Academy Lake Forest, Ill.
Missouri Military Academy Mexico, Mo.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Wynona Camp. Fairlee, Vt.
SUMMER SCHOOLS AND CAMPS FOR
Culver Summer Schools. Culver, Ind.
The Kineo Camps. Harrison, Me.
Camp Maranacook. Readfield, Me.
Winona Camp. Moose Pond, Me.
Camp Winnecook. Unity, Me.
Camp Kawasawa Lebanon, Tenn.
Camp Kawasawa Holderness, N. H.
Camp Pok-o'-Moonshine. Willsboro, N. Y.
Dan Beard Woodcraft Camp. Pocono Mts. Pa.
Camp Champlain. Mallett's Bay, Vt.

CO-EDUCATIONAL
Bob-White Farm and Camp...Ashland, Mass. SCHOOLS FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN The Bancroft School Haddonfield, N. J.
The Hedley School Glenside, Pa.
Miss Woods School Roslyn, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS Michigan State Auto School. Detroit, Mich.

STAMMERING

Bookkeeper

become a certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into busi-ness for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; many of our graduates earn over \$5,000 yearly; have more business than they can handle; learn at home in spare time by our new system. Write for booklet and special offer.

We have no Solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 302 Puliman Bldg., New York

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Accountancy —are you interested in the C.P.A. degree, in a career as professional accountant, cost analyst, auditor. office manager, treasurer,

controller, tax specialist? The Pace Standardized Courses in Accountancy and Business Administration have already lifted thousands of forwardlooking men and women throughout the country from routine and restricted employment to positions of wide responsibility and growing influence. You can make your economic future equally secure if, like them, you will develop your potential abilities by means of over-time study—purposeful, intensive, sustained study. You can command the educational service of the Pace Organization at any time, anywhere.

\$7 Month's Trial Instruction

The Pace Courses are available all the year round in day and evening class groups at Pace Institute, Washington, Boston, and New York, and by Extension through the mails. When studied by Extension, the course may be taken for a month's trial instruction for \$7 (texts and tuition), with no obligation to continue. You can thus, at small outlay, test your ability to make progress through Extension Instruction.

"MAKING Send for details of the \$7 trial offer READY" of "Making Ready," a 32-bage booklet which contains much helpful information about economic opportunities for Accountancy-educated men and women.

Pace & Pace Department 16

Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Ata Discount of all leading publishers. of 40 to 80% MORRIS BOOK SHOP

Become A laster anguage In 15 Minutes a Day

In 15 Minutes a Day
Shervin Cody, the well-known teacher of practical English, has perfected a
new patented invention which, in 15
minutes of your daily spare time, will
quickly give you unusual command of
language. Students of this "100% SelfCorrecting Method" secured more insioastly been obtained by other hapfils in
two years. 15 minutes each day of
YOUR spare time can now, thru
Shervin Cody, make you speak or write dearly, forcefully, correctly, and convincingly.

"1000. Self-Correcting Course."

Sherwin Cody, muse convincingly, fully, correctly, and convincingly.

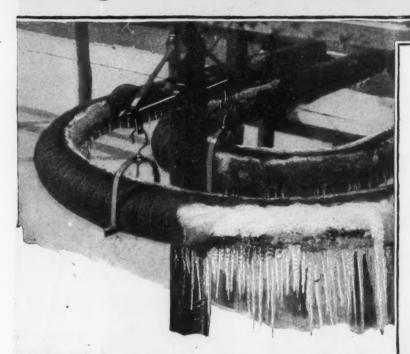
"100% Self-Correcting Course in business is only 61% of That. "100% Self-Correcting Course"
The average person in business is only 61% efficient in the vital points of English grammar. That is because the methods of teaching English in school left the student only a hary idea of the subject—the "rules" did not stick in your mind. But Sherwin teaching English. And it overcomes the only weak point in instruction-by-mail. It actually takes the place of an instructor at your elbow. It assigns you lessons in Letter Writing, Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar, Reading and Conversation, corrects them for you, and anticipates your sustention. It even centage till you reach the 100% mark, your class percentage till you reach the 100% mark.

Interesting Free Booklet

Mr. Cody has written an interacting Free Booklet
Mr. Cody has written an interacting booklet explaining about bis
new course in detail. If you feel your lack of Language Power, if
you are over embarrasced by mittaken in grammar, spelling
express your joeas, this booklet will be a revelation to you. Send
for it now. Learn how Sherwin Cody; new invention makes contines. Mail is letter or postcard for this booklet at once.
SHEWUN CODY, SCHOOL OF P. NGLISH SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

cial Offer

Boiling Water three inches under the ice!



THERE is nothing new in the idea of covering pipes so that some of the heat in them may be saved.

But the exact science of maintaining temperature of fluids in pipes and other containers passing through a medium of different temperature is of comparatively recent origin.

To know the value of heat saving materials and the correct manner to use them is the basis of the science of insulation. And it is to this knowledge, combined with years of manufacturing skill, laboratory research and the application of our products, that Johns - Manville insulation owes its position to-day—in

fact, it is the mother business of this Company.

For instance—it is doubtful if, twenty-five years ago, the conditions shown here and described in the column to the right could have been met efficiently. Now such a problem is simply a matter of engineering calculation, based on materials whose efficiency is accurately known in advance.

Accurately known because Johns-Manville insulating materials are the result of the most careful study of all materials and methods for heat saving. No Johns-Manville insulating material is advocated for use until it has proven with exactitude to be the most efficient for the purpose.



How it was done

THE two steam lines are each 2193 feet long, running cross-country on overhead supports—all exposed to weather the entire distance.

Despite the fact that the initial gauge pressure is 160 lbs. and the superheat 94°, so little heat escapes that snow and ice lie on the pipe line—unmelted.

The picture above will give you a good idea of how this remarkable heat saving was secured—and by these standard Johns-Manville materials:

Asbesto-Sponge Felted Sectional Insulation, 1½" thick, was first applied to the pipes and wired on without canvas.

Johns-Manville Hair Insulation, 1½" thick, was then wrapped around the Asbesto-Sponge—and

3-ply Johns-Manville Asbestos Weather-Proof Felt was wired on over the hair insulation to make an absolutely weather-proof jacket.

You will note that these are all standard Johns-Manville Insulations, included in the list below:

Asbesto-Sponge Felted, 85% Magnesia, Asbestocel, Zero Insulation, Anti-Sweat Insulation, Ammonia Insulation, Underground Steam Conduit and Insulating Cements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. New York City

10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

For Canada Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

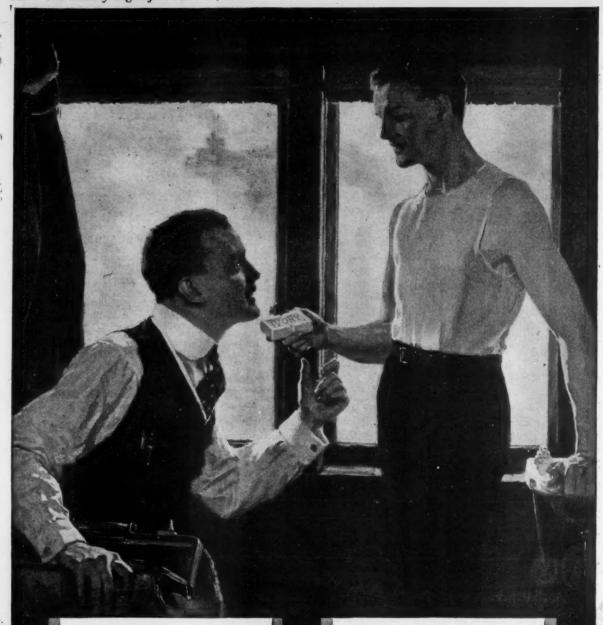


Through-

Asbestos

INSULATION
that keep the hear a belongs
CEMENTS
that water besier rouls leak-groof
ROOPINGS
that water besier rouls leak-groof
PACKINGS
that care town for rates
PACKINGS
that see power water
LENINGS
that water brakes safe

JOHNS-MANVILLE Serves in Conservation



T FLOAT

The man speaks:

"One of the reasons I always carry Ivory Soap in my grip is because it makes my skin feel clean, even after a night in the sleeper. There's no dirt so sticky that it can't be washed off with Ivory Soap. It is surprising how many of the traveling men I know carry it, too."

IVORY SOAP

The youth:

"You can't tell me anything about Ivory Soap. I learned to appreciate it in the army. Getting hold of a cake of Ivory was like getting a letter from home. Used it for everything, when I had it—shaving, teeth-cleaning, shampoo, bath and laundry. There is no other soap that satisfies me now."

99# PURE

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddiby, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-369 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXIV, No. 12

New York, March 20, 1920

Whole Number 1561

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

LABOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE "RED" AGITATORS

REPLIES OF THE LABOR-LEADERS

Approving the deportation of "Red" agitators . . 293

Approving deportation (conditionally) 12

Not in favor of deportation (absolutely) 132

Not in favor of deportation (conditionally) 45

What is a "Red" agitator? 16

Divided . . .

RED" AGITATORS ARE UNHEARD OF in Georgia, Maine, Virginia, and Kentucky, we are told. This information comes from a labor-leader of each of these four States in reply to an inquiry sent out by The LITERARY DIGEST to hundreds of union officials, asking if the workingmen of this country approve the deportation of "Red" agitators. There is no "pussyfooting" about the replies that come from secretaries and other officials of national and inter-

national unions and State and city branches of the American Federation of Labor, to the number of 526, who answer in all seriousness this question, which deeply concerns the workingman of the United States. For months editorials from city and country papers alike have warned us of the danger of "Red" agitators. We have been told that they are a menace to the peace of America: that they are making every effort to foment strikes, hoping they eventually will end in revolution; that the American workingman

is becoming infected with the virus of Bolshevism; that he is already turning Bolshevik, as evidenced by recent strikes of great magnitude. We have heard for months the views of the Department of Justice, the heads of this and that great industrial organization, and we determined to find the views of the workers themselves. We accordingly sent a letter to hundreds of labor-leaders throughout the country, and in order to make no mistake about it, we did not merely ask if the workers disliked or disapproved the "Red" agitators—we asked if they approved their deportation. In plain language, shall they be kicked out of the country?

The replies will be astounding to those who have dared to doubt the loyalty of the American workingman. We are assured that the workers of America are loyal and law-abiding; that "Labor has no use for 'Red' agitators, and never has had"; that "agitation is confined to unnaturalized aliens, who ought to be deported"; that the American workingman not only is out of sympathy with "Red" doctrines, but wishes such propagandists to "go back to the country they came from." "Labor never advocates a change in Government except through the ballot," we are assured, and Bolshevism among the American workingmen appears to be nothing more than a "bogy." Most of the replies represent polls of members taken at the regular meetings.

It is a noteworthy fact, too, that the replies of the 177 who do not favor deportation of the "Reds" show no infection of Bolshevism or Communism. It is doubtful if our Revolutionary

forefathers of Massachusetts and Virginia would favor deporting anybody, and some of these labor replies criticizing interference with free speech read like the utterances of Thomas Jefferson or Patrick Henry. Some want the deportee defined first. "What is a 'Red' agitator?" ask sixteen of the officials. Of the 305 who favor deportation, twelve would have "foreigners who do not take out first papers" sent back to their respective countries, and seven would have the "Red" agitators deported.

but "only after a fair trial has established the guilt of the accused."

In addition to the 132 officials who made reply that their unions are absolutely against deportation, yet who give no reason therefor, there are forty-five who give such reasons as these for their stand in the matter: "The profiteers are causing more unrest than the 'Reds';" "Deportation is a cheap political trick"; "Remove the cause and there will be no 'Red' agitators"; "Naturalize and Americanize

these 'Red' agitators. If we with our institutions can't do it, how can Russia?" And these: "Thinking workmen do not approve of deporting people for entertaining an idea"; "Deportation is un-American, undemocratic, a menace to freedom, and a camouflaged attempt to muzzle free speech"; "The more deportations we have, the more 'Reds' we will have." A few who favor deportation would also include "aliens who claimed exemption during the war," and one official who votes for deportation adds, "Several United States Senators would make good shipmates for them."

Little comment is made by those who vote the straight "Yes" ticket. Most of them seem to be content with merely voting, altho some emphasize the "Yes" with such adjectives as "decidedly," "emphatically," and "assuredly," and others add "we do" for emphasis. In all, 305 vote "Yes" against 177 "Nos." "Certainly 'Red' agitators should be deported," asserts 'a Tennessee secretary, and a New Hampshire union-official informs us that "no applicant is admitted into a labor-union without first becoming an American citizen." "We have no room for 'Reds,'" is the reply from a large Alabama city, and in New York City a national secretary replies that "America has no room not only for 'Reds' but for any one who is disloyal." "Smoke 'em out," is the slogan which has been adopted by an Oregon union, and another Alabama official assures us that "'Red' agitators have hurt organized labor." Another New York secretary believes that "the sooner the 'Reds' are deported the better for our country," and an Oklahoma official who

approves deportation also believes that something should be done to those who are "taking advantage of 'Red' agitation and attempting legislation that will make 'Reds' faster than they can be deported." We are in receipt of the following reply from Chicago:

"While our men are all above the average in education and intelligence, and believe in the deportation of the 'Real Reds,' we do not believe in the deportation of every man accused. The big men-not all, but some-are picking out labor-organizers and circulating reports that they are spreading 'Red' literature among their members. If 'Red' literature and revolutionary propaganda have been spread, which is undoubtedly true, it has not come from the organizers of labor. The great body or majority of labor is loval. The war proved that. The big packers here who are circulating such unreasonable reports as these about the union officials are pulling down their own houses and are doing more to cause a revolution than forty

'Reds' could do. We have no sympathy for a revolutionist, nor have we for an autocrat of this caliber. Uncle Sam ought to swing both on the same limb."

"We have room for but one flag, and that is the Stars and Stripes," declares a New York secretary who votes for deportation. A Virginia official says, "We have no objection to bonafide immigrants, but we want none of that class which the Buford carried away. There are more that should go, too, so let's clean up the whole bunch before we stop." A Pennsylvania official, however, sanctions deportation, but advises, too, that "immigration for a few years be stopt." "All foreigners who do not appreciate their advantages in this country should be deported," declares another Pennsylvania president, and an Alabama State secretary who

commends deportation does not "approve the tactics resorted to by Attorney-General Palmer, who is apparently throwing out a drag-net to crucify all who would dare say anything in behalf of retaining American democracy." An Arkansas secretary also believes that the "Government is going to extremes in the deportation matter," and a Colorado organizer of the American Federation of Labor is of the same opinion, altho both vote for deportation. "Send all of the 'Reds' out of the country," advises a Louisiana secretary, and the president of a central labor-union in Nebraska and the secretary of one in Texas assure us that "Labor is not in league with radical movements, and is asking only for what it considers justice." Another Texas secretary and one from Missouri intimates that "some of our representatives in Congress want the word 'Red' to cover members of legitimate trade-unions, but there is all the difference in the world between organized labor and 'Red' agitators." These Missouri and Texas secretaries both agree that "Red" agitators have harmed organized labor to a great extent. A Nebraska State treasurer who votes for deportation of "real Reds" comes to the following conclusion:

"One who seeks to change conditions by the use of the ballot can not be considered dangerous in a democracy. One who seeks to control or subdue or take from another by force or violence or destruction of property or rights is an undesirable citizen, be he poor or rich."

Perhaps 30 per cent. of the replies, which came from every State in the Union, call attention to the 100-per-cent. Americanism of their organization. Many of those who do not sanction deportation nevertheless declare that organized labor has nothing in common with "Red" agitators, and never will have. Says the president of a central labor-union in Mississippi:

"Labor has always fought the importation of cheap foreign labor. Organized American capital has always insisted upon the importation of cheap foreign labor. Is Labor or Capital, then, responsible when cheap foreign labor causes trouble? is decidedly against anarchism. When a person does all within his power to overthrow government by force, and uses his influence against any law, he should be deported.'

Perhaps a dozen union officials disapprove deportation of "Red" agitators because they fear it will lead to curtailment of "free speech, free press, and free assemblages," which they declare "must be maintained at all hazards." A Cincinnati union official asserts that workers have been misinformed for

years by the daily press, and to-day "believe very little they read in the papers except the sporting news." This man further declares that the Buford deportations and the prosecution of five Socialist members of the New York Assembly have made thousands of agitators and Socialists.

An Illinois union official questions the motive behind the deportation of those who sailed on the Buford, and a Seattle secretary claims that "the true expression of the majority [of his union] relative to this matter has not been made. It may be in favor of deportation; it may be against. If labor would vote on the question, not by resolution but by secret expression, the true facts relative to labor's mind would come out." A Wis-

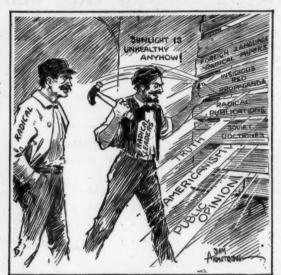
consin secretary ridicules the idea of deporting "Reds." "There is just as much sense in deporting 'Reds,'" he says, "as there would be for the Democrats to deport the Republicans." "And," he adds, "they possibly would if the Republicans were in as small a minority as the 'Reds' are." "It is better to let the 'Reds' stay in this country, where we can keep an eye on them than to deport them and allow them to issue propaganda from foreign sources," declares an Illinois secretary.

A Texas international secretary who does not approve deportation qualifies his "no" by the following:

"By that 'no' I do not mean that we are in favor of the revolutionary propaganda advocated by these so-called radicals, but we do believe that deporting radicals, or putting them in jail, will not eliminate radicalism. We believe in restricting immigration—to permit us to Americanize the foreigners now in the United States-and in compelling every foreigner entering the United States to take a full course in Americanism before he is permitted to become a citizen."

From West Virginia an organizer of the American Federation of Labor replies that agitators should not be deported, because "they have not had the rights of free speech, trial by jury, or the rights of assembly as guaranteed by the Constitution." Massachusetts secretary informs us that "98 per cent. of organized workers are for representative government, not Soviet government; for the ballot, not the bullet," and a Michigan laborcouncil president who votes emphatically against deportation asks, "Can the Buford undo what the Mayflower accomplished?"

Demands another Michigan secretary, "What would be the fate of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, or even the Lord himself, if



SHUTTING OUT THE LIGHT.

-Armstrong in the Tacoma News-Tribune.

he lived in America to-day? Would he be deported?" A Massachusetts secretary sees in the "deportation program" the "bolstering up of some one's candidacy for President." Another Massachusetts official agrees with him, and asserts that "big business" is behind the movement. A union official writes from the State of Washington that the "Red' menace is manufactured as a screen for political and financial malefactors." We quote the full reply of an Ohio general secretary who called for a vote at a recent meeting:

"The workers do not approve the wholesale deportation of men because they hold opinions of their own on certain subjects affecting their political and economic welfare. They disapprove the policy of the Department of Justice in rounding up 'Reds,' 'Near-Reds,' or those who are shaded pink, and deporting them, leaving their families here in our

country to shift for themselves. "The workers are opposed to the system established by the Department of Justice, who through the press term men in the labor ranks Bolsheviki, I.W.W.'s, etc., because they voice opinions which are construed by some people, principally Department of Justice men, as 'Red' utterances. The great mass of them are chiefly interested in conservatively handling this question. and think that the Department of Justice should center its effort on the profiteers, who are more dangerous to-day in fermenting a feeling of distrust among the people of our country, because they go on unhampered."

A secretary in a city in the steel district populated by fully 60 per cent. non-English-speaking people presents the following argument against deportation:

"The fact that the so-called 'Reds' have nothing new in the way of argument to justify their

position should not be lost sight of, their views having been quite generally disseminated for a number of years without gaining any appreciable number of converts. The heart of the American trades-union movement is absolutely sound, tho, as in other walks of life, it displays at times considerable impatience with the slow trend of conditions back to what may be termed normal. The writer has failed to discover any sentiment favoring a change in the fundamental principles of American government. The charge that the trades-union movement is in the hands of extreme radicals is regarded as pure fiction. In the recent government raids in this city NOT ONE ACTIVE TRADE-UNIONIST was caught in the net, tho many are of the opinion that the object of the raids was to link up the assertion that the A. F. of L. movement to organize the iron and steel industry was working hand in hand with the so-called revolutionary movement of the extreme radicals."

A great deal of sentiment for educating the foreigner, and taking care of our own criminals, is contained in the replies. Union officials expressing such an opinion are not in favor of deportation, because they are sure that "even the most radical 'Red' agitator can be Americanized." Two officials writing from Arizona are sure this can be done, and one tells us that "the compulsory education system (in his city) is making good English-speaking citizens out of foreigners and their descendants," which constitute about 8 per cent. of the population. "Anti-'Red' candidates won a clean victory in the last election of our State Federation of Labor," this Arizona secretary adds, "but you must remember that there are 'Reds' and 'REDS."

Strict enforcement of existing laws are recommended by officials from Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, who believe that "these agitators

if deported will preach their doctrine abroad," and that it will affect our future immigrants. A Cleveland national president makes the following reply:

"Most of the men and women deported from this country recently have been active for a number of years in advocating plans which, if accepted by the majority, would have brought about a change of government. If their recent actions were illegal, they were illegal years ago, and they should have been sent to jail. There are any number of people in this country who, while they may not openly express themselves to that effect, will think of and look upon those who were deported as martyrs to a cause. It is possible that, because of this, the cause which the 'Reds' advocated will be strengthened."

"Deport the plundering profiteer," advises an Illinois president, and officials from Indiana, South Dakota, Iowa, Tennessee,

Idaho, and another Illinois city echo this suggestion, and wish to know why the profiteers "are not prevented from robbing the workers." "The eighteen thousand millionaires made in this country in the last three or four years are a greater menace than any other class of people," declares a South Dakota secretary, and a Chicago official writes as follows:

"Just so long as there is miserable profiteering there will be discontent and unrest which repress laws will not prevent. Deport the 'Reds' and continue profiteering, and two discontented protestants against the profiteering gang of robbers will spring up in the place of every one deported."

"Remove the cause and 'Red' agitators will have nothing to agitate about," suggests a secretary-treasurer from Georgia.
Officials from Illinois, New York,

officials from Illinois, New York, and Washington are in hearty accord with this view. An Illinois secretary, however, reports that his union believes "deportation is a disgrace; it violates American traditions." A secretary from Kansas tells us that "the action of the Department of Justice in restricting the freedom guaranteed under the Constitution is causing the present agitation." Officials from Arizona, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts concur in this opinion.

"What is a 'Red' agitator," ask union officials from Montana, Illinois, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Indiana, who do not care to reply until they are sure the term "agitator" is not synonymous with "aggressive labor-leader." Another secretary from Montana says his union is against deportation of "Red" agitators for the reason that "radical labor-leaders are being deported indiscriminately." An Idaho union official, who is not sure but that our questionnaire might be a scheme to place labor-leaders on record for prosecution by the Department of Justice, nevertheless ventures this defense of organized labor:

to place labor-leaders on record for prosecution by the Department of Justice, nevertheless ventures this defense of organized labor:

"In these days everybody is a 'Red' if he is a workingman and belongs to a union. During the war any worker who did not belong to the American Federation of Labor was un-American, pro-German, or something else. To-day any one belonging to the American Federation is an 'agitator' and the rest of the list of radical names, notwithstanding they are the same men in the organization to-day as then, and include many returned soldiers. This condition and numerous other happenings day by day make the field ripe for 'Red' activities. Remove the causes and there will be no 'Reds.' They haven't a leg to stand on if the causes for unrest are removed."



POINTING THE WAY.

-Kirby in the New York World.

PROHIBITION AS A DEMOCRATIC ISSUE

RECENT EVENTS IN DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES indicate that prohibition is not yet disposed of as a political issue, and that the ghost of John Barleycorn may be a very lively participant in the San Francisco convention. We have consequently scrutinized the Democratic press to learn



CLOUDING UP.

-Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

whether or not these journalistic supporters of the party approve the purpose of Governor Edwards and Mr. Bryan to inject this explosive issue into the Presidential campaign. The cautious attitude of the Republican leaders may be inferred from the statement of Chairman Will Hays, of the Republican National Committee, that prohibition is an absolutely dead issue and will not figure in the coming campaign. "G. O. P.," remarks the Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.), "has come to mean 'Guarded On Prohibition."

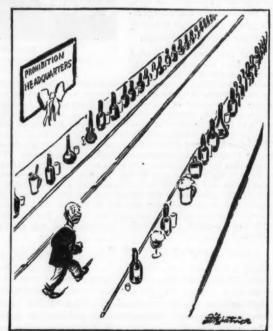
Foremost among the Democratic papers that welcome the idea of making prohibition a campaign issue is the New York World (Ind. Dem.), which detects a wide-spread and rapidly growing revolt against prohibition by Federal amendment and against the drastic character of the Volstead Act. "Whatever the courts may finally decide in regard to the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Law, the court of last resort in all such cases is the people themselves, and they have begun to speak," it declares. But this antiprohibition reaction, explains The Evening World (Ind. Dem.), "does not mean that American communities would ever permit a return to the past low standards of the American saloon."

"Prohibition," predicts the same paper, "is going to play a big part in coming political campaigns in more than one section of the country, and no party can save itself by pretending to ignore it." "The Democrats have more to gain than lose by coming out boldly on the side of personal liberty," thinks the Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.). "Denunciation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment as an unreasonable interference with the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution voices a protest that is confined to no one section," remarks the Richmond Times-Dispatch (Dem.). The Louisville Times (Dem.), which declares itself "not a protagonist for either side," nevertheless "welcomes the revolt against the unwholesome domination exercised by the boss of the Anti-Saloon League in New York, even as it would welcome resistance at Washington, where Edwin C. Dinwiddie holds the lash over Congress." "The people have never been allowed to express themselves on the subject of national prohibition," it adds, "and there are signs of discontent." The prohibition issue will "put the kick in the platform," thinks the Buffalo Enquirer (Dem.). "Opposition to enforcement of prohibition is growing in every State, and the voice of the American people can not be silenced," declares the

Albany Argus (Dem.). "If any candidate for President of the United States were to be elected by such methods as those that brought about the Prohibition Amendment it is a safe surmise that he would never be permitted to take his seat in the White House," remarks the Buffalo Times (Dem.). The Little Rock Arkansas Democrat (Dem.) thus welcomes the determination of Governor Edwards "to force the issue to a clean-cut decision at the San Francisco convention":

"In a democracy, where the majority is presumed to rule, there can be no objection to the definite determination of the wishes of that majority. If the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment did not reflect the attitude of the majority in America, as has been charged, the sooner it is found out the better. If it did, the same is also true. Advocates of a dry America who believe they acted in response to a wide-spread popular demand can have no fear of such a determination, and should welcome it as an opportunity to free themselves from the charge of 'cramming reform down the people's throats."

But many other Democratic papers line up with the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Ind. Dem.), when it declares that "a 'wet' plank in the National Democratic platform would be a wet blanket to the hopes of Democratic party victory." Yet the same paper admits that "a modification of the present bonedry' prohibition law is very much before the public and is very much alive." "It is unlikely that either the Democratic or the Republican national convention would have the temerity to adopt an antiprohibition plank," remarks the Akron Times (Ind. Dem.). "It would be party suicide to attempt to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," says the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette (Dem.), "but there are many candidates of both parties in the field who favor changes in the enforcement act." "It would be unfortunate if either of the great political parties should make the repeal of the Volstead Act an issue in the Presidential campaign," declares the Hartford Times (Ind. Dem.).



TESTING A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

whisky candidate on a whisky platform would not carry a single State in the Union," says the Spartanburg (S. C.) Journal (Dem.), which adds, however, that "it was a great blunder to put prohibition in the Federal Constitution." "No national convention of either of the big partles has ever taken cognizance

of the prohibition question," remarks the Nashville *Tennessean* (Ind. Dem.), and now that liquor is banned no group of statesmen will ever be so foolish as to harken to the song of the swill-barrel Lorelei. Any fool answering the call will be dashed upon the rocks of political oblivion." "There will be in both plat-



HITCHING UP.

-Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

forms a demand for a strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and a declaration against any modifying legislation," predicts the Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.). "The San Francisco and Chicago national conventions will refuse to nail any wet planks down on the 1920 platform," agrees the Newark (O.) Advocate (Dem.), and the Indianapolis Indiana Times (Ind. Dem.) groups intoxicating beverages with slavery, remarking: "The Constitution now forbids both, and there is no issue before the public touching either one." "Nothing could please the Republicans more than to have the national Democratic convention declare for a new lease of life for the liquor traffic," warns the Canton News (Ind. Dem.), and the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen (Dem.) is confident that "the South, especially, would not float a Presidential boom which chiefly relied on alcoholic vapors for its buoyancy." "What influence must there be on any man in a prohibition State who has seen the masses of its men saved from the debauching influence of strong drink who would bring back the cup and present it to the lips of our manhood and youth, and steal away their brains and make them criminals and dependents again?" asks the Chattanooga News (Dem.). "Prohibition is a moral issue, and no good has ever resulted from making of it a political issue," says the Portland (Me.) Argus (Dem.), and The State Journal (Dem.) of Frankfort, Ky., remarks that "if anybody thinks there will be an antiprohibition plank in the Democratic platform he has another think coming."

Among the signs that convince many editorial observers that prohibition has not yet been disposed of finally as a political issue are the heavy "wet" vote polled in recent local elections in Vermont and Massachusetts; the passage by New Jersey and Wisconsin of laws authorizing the sale of beverages with an alcoholic content higher than the one-half of one per cent. permitted by the Volstead Act; the resolution of New York's unofficial Democratic Convention calling for the "speedy repeal" of the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that it is "an unreasonable interference with the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution"; and the launching of a boom for Gov. Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, as the "wets" candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

While many papers remind us that prohibition has always been non-partizan as far as the two great parties are concerned, it is apparently in the Democratic party, where the conflict between "wet" and "dry" sentiment is dramatized in the persons of Governor Edwards and William J. Bryan, that the issue is most persistently elbowing its way to the front of the stage. "I do not think it is important that I be nominated, but I do think it important that the Democratic party be not led along the byways of fanaticism to act against the spirit of freedom," says Governor Edwards, who, himself a "teetotaler," looms as a national figure because he has the courage to be defiantly "wet" in his politics.

"Both parties," he insists, "will have to consider the question of Constitutional prohibition at their conventions, and the party that sidesteps it, in my opinion, will be defeated." And he suggests to Mr. Bryan that he either cooperate so that the party may "squarely present" the issue "to all the people of the country," or else "leave the party and take up his proper place in the Prohibition party." Former Senator James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.), of Illinois, predicts that his party will sponsor a plank in its 1920 platform advocating the resubmission of prohibition to a popular vote of the States; and Representative Charles P. Caldwell (Dem.), of New York, affirms that the opponents of the Anti-Saloon League "have just begun to fight," and that every election in the country this year will be fought on the issue "whether the majority shall rule or whether William H. Anderson and his followers shall rule."

On the other hand Mr. Bryan denounces Governor Edwards as a disgrace to the party. In an address some weeks ago he said:

"The Democratic party is too near and dear to me to allow me to let it be buried with the liquor interests. If I am elected a delegate to the national convention and my State instructs me to vote for Mr. Edwards I would refuse to serve. I won't join with Mr. Edwards in trying to turn the Democratic party over to the liquor interests."

The leaders in Washington, affirms Mr. David Lawrence in a dispatch to the New York Evening World (Ind. Dem.), "are



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THE BLACK SHEEP.

-Darling in the New York Tribune.

against the saloon, against whisky, against a repeal of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, but in favor of a liberal interpretation of the laws and a less drastic enforcement act so that light wines and beers may be made and sold."

THE "ORGY OF SPENDING" IN WASHINGTON

ITH UNCLE SAM'S LONG ARM reaching practically every voter's pocket and affecting the budget of every household by direct or indirect taxes and with almost every one convinced that these taxes are boosting the cost of living, it is no wonder, several editors point out, that Senators and Congressmen are waking up to the very live and growing "back-home" sentiment for stopping waste in government expenditures. In the years before the war, when appropriations were small and revenues were raised largely by indirect means, the average citizen was comparatively indifferent, but to-day, as an Ohio editor reminds us, the people are beginning to weigh extravagance in Washington "as an election issue." It is doubtful if a single newspaper in the United States has refrained from urging Congress to thrift, and popular and editorial pressure has sent the slogan "Save a Billion" ringing through the halls of Congress. Almost every day the dispatches tell of increasing expenditures in every government department, of an expected deficit of three billion dollars for the present fiscal year, and an estimated demand for nine billion dollars to pay next year's bills. Congressional leaders are talking economy, and the Committees are cutting down appropriations, taking about 15 per cent. from some of the estimates. The House majority leader, Mr. Mondell, thinks that "by slashing great slices out of the appropriations for next year we can avoid an additional deficit of a billion or more and by continuance of economy thereafter we can reduce our existing deficit approaching \$3,500,-000,000." But even with what has already been cut out and with the apparent saving through the anticipated cuts in appropriation bills, this will not be enough, according to a correspondent of The Evening World, "in the judgment of the men best qualified by experience in Congress to look into the future."



WON'T SOME ONE PLEASE NOTIFY HIM THAT THE WAR IS OVER?

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

A typical editorial presentation of the insistent demand for economy with its accompanying denunciation of governmental extravagance is contained in the following paragraphs from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.):

"Government officials talk about reducing the high cost of

living and make hypocritical, futile feints to reduce it, while they are pushing up the high cost of government, which is one of the biggest factors in the high cost of living. Let them set their own houses in order. Let them practise economy and efficiency in their own offices and reduce the cost of government



THE EVER-WIDENING CIRCLE.

-Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle.

—something within their power—and the cost of living will take care of itself. There is plenty of room there for economy.

"The people are willing to pay the cost of the war. They are willing to pay adequate salaries and wages for all the public officials and employees actually needed for government work. But every one knows that government expenditures in the nation, the State, and the municipality are enormously swollen by unnecessary departments, commissions, bureaus, boards, officials, and employees, to swell the list of soft places for party workers.

"No government evil, except actual suppression of liberty, so foments discontent and provokes revolution as burdensome taxation caused by governmental waste and extravagance. At the root of revolutionary activity are economic oppression and suffering through excessive and unequal taxation.

"The biggest issue to-day in this country is the tax issue. The Government may take warning now—the people will not stand for increasing burdens of taxation for party loot and public wasto."

Coming down to "brass tacks" and putting the matter in a nutshell, the New York World says:

"The great fact now facing us and still open to correction is that estimated expenditures of the Federal Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next amount to something over \$9,000,000,000, while revenues for the same time on the basis of existing tax laws, already a crying burden upon industry and individuals, can not be expected to rise much, if any, above \$6,000,000,000.

"There must be no deficit of \$3,000,000,000 or of any other sum, and there must be no more taxes or loans. Congress can cut down those estimates, and Congress must cut them down to the level of prospective revenues."

The demand for retrenchment and efficiency at Washington has persuaded *The Wall Street Journal* "that the party in the coming Presidential election which pledges itself to a truly businesslike government, which shows the voter, moreover, the meaning of the term, will sweep the country." Many of those

most prominently mentioned as Presidential candidates seem to be quite aware of the importance of this issue. Mr. Hoover's plank on this subject is thus summed up in an article in the New York Globe: "Reduce armaments, curtail government expenses, reorganize our taxation system to make the burden on the people smaller, and get back as quickly as possible to a peace-time basis." Condensing a number of Mr. Hoover's recent utterances, The Globe notes that he "wants to see government departments reorganized and consolidated to the end of greater efficiency and reduced cost." In his recent speeches Governor Lowden, of Illinois, has been hammering on the necessity for rigid economy and taxation reform. Referring to the "appalling" estimates of expenditures and receipts, Mr. Lowden declares: "This is a serious business proposition which our country must face if it is to avoid the rocks of bankruptey." General Wood finds relief for present conditions in taxation

"We must spread the war-burden over a much longer period of years than at present contemplated. The present excess income tax is paralyzing initiative."

Mr. McAdoo, on the Democratic side, takes a similar view. He proposes an immediate reduction of a billion dollars in taxes, which he believes are hurting business. He would do this by postponing for two years the establishment of a sinking-fund to retire outstanding bonds and by funding the deferred European interest payments, and issuing additional bonds to the extent of perhaps \$1,500,000,000. Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, however, does not "see how high taxes can be avoided." As he says:

"We have this tremendous war-debt to pay, and in my judgment we ought to pay it as rapidly as possible. I can not see any advantage to a country in being heavily in debt, and I think that all the experts who used to favor that condition for the nation have been discredited."



THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

-Gale in the Los Angeles Times.

In Congress men like Congressmen Mondell, Senator Capper, Senator Smoot, Congressman Cannon, and Senator McCumber have been making their voices heard for thrift. Mr. McCumber picturesquely voiced general sentiment, in the view of the Jacksonville Florida Times-Union (Dem.), when he declared "that 'the ax and saw' should be used in place of the usual manicure set." In the Senator's opinion, we read in the New York Times, "\$300,000,000 could be saved in the Treasury Department;



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TURN IT OFF! THE WAR IS OVER!

-Cassel in the New York Evening World.

\$700,000,000 in the War Department; \$140,000,000 by eliminating expenditures for public works; and \$75,000,000 by cutting out good-roads appropriations." These and other concrete sug-

out good-roads appropriations." These and other concrete suggestions have been taken up by the daily press, and we find editors advising the reduction or elimination of expenditures in almost every branch of government activity. One echoes Senator Smoot's denunciations of the waste in printing unnecessary documents at public expense. Another thinks we are spending too much on the Army and Navy. Many agree that there are too many civil employees on the government pay-roll, and the New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution demanding the discharge of all such employees "not required for the conduct of the regular and normal business and affairs of the Government." With all these demands for immediate retrenchment are arguments for the establishment of a budget system and for the reoganization of government departments on an efficient basis. The New York Evening World has been printing a series of articles by its Washington correspondent, Mr. Martin Green, describing in detail what he calls the "orgy of spending" on the part of all government departments. This paper demands the immediate return to peace basis, and thus sums up its program

for wiping out our three-billion-dollar deficit:	
The government shipping interests can be sold for, approximately	\$1,700,000,000
The war-plant, comprising such elements as cantonments, warehouses, munition-plants, surplus supplies, and so	
on, can be salvaged for (at a low estimate)	500,000,000
The expenditures for the war-plant next year can be re-	
duced, below the estimate of the Secretary of War and	
the General Staff, about	1,000,000,000
The appropriation for the Shipping Board can be limited	200 000 000
to the extent of	500,000,000
The proposed expenditures for public works, which can be cut out this year without any detriment to the nation	
or to communities they are designed to benefit, should	
be reduced	150,000,000
The various "uplift" schemes by which it is proposed to	200,000,000
graft on to the Government private bureaus and organ-	
izations can be cut to the extent of	75,000,000

FOR AND AGAINST THE ARMY BONUS

ATRIOTISM HAS NO PRICE," declares a machine-gun corporal in a letter to the Baltimore Evening Sun.

"Just the same," he adds, in commenting upon the proposed government "bonus" to both men and women who served in the war, "there is no record of any of those awfully patriotic folk refusing their little old sixty bucks paid at the time of discharge." The American Legion, which felt at its Minneapolis convention that it could not "ask for legislation in its selfish interest," and, therefore, "left with confidence to the Congress" the matter of the Government's obligation to exservice men and women, recently felt obliged to remind both Houses at Washington that immediate action was expected. The Legion's four schemes to provide "adjusted compensation"

for ex-service men and women called for one of the following: Payment in money or bonds of \$50 for each month of service; aid in the purchase of farms; aid in the purchase of homes; or vocational training; and it is estimated that government aid of this sort might cost as much as two billions.

That the American Legion chose the psychological moment for presenting its demands is admitted by all concerned, including the politicians. That the welfare of ex-soldiers is receiving consideration is attested by the fact that there are now pending before House committees a total of thirty-four bills providing aid in some form or other. There are many different plans for raising the necessary funds, as the majority admit that it would be unwise to attempt another bond issue at this time. We find also an undercurrent of resent-

ment among members of the two Houses at Washington resulting from the rather peremptory demand of the Legion, and a later and more considerate view of the matter among ex-service men is indicated in several letters to newspapers. The basis upon which the Legion's demand for \$50 per month for each month of service was made was the growth of savings-bank deposits during the war, which were found to have increased on the average \$400 each. Since the average length of service was eight months, "the economic loss" of service men was placed at \$50 per month.

Various newspapers reveal the thought processes of the returned soldier. He is said to feel that, since members of Congress, after being discharged from the Army and returned to the House, received back pay; since the American workingman greatly benefited from the unprecedented rise in wages, and the dough-boy himself witnessed in many instances the costplus plan of cantonment and flying-field construction, with its attendant waste; since his friends who "stayed on the job" at home have been promoted, the returned soldier feels that he has been handicapped by his six months or two years, as the case may be, in the Army. The knowledge that several thousand millionaires are said to have been born of the war, and that the average savings-bank deposit has increased \$400 during 1917-1918, does not soothe his feelings. He knows what Canada, England, France, Australia, and other countries have done for their returned soldiers, so he sums up his argument in this way: "If these countries, hard hit by the war, can aid their fighters,

why can't the United States, the richest country in the world, do something for the American dough-boy? If these birds who are howling against bonuses don't want them, they don't have to take them."

One plan for raising the two billions needed to "aid the exservice man to overcome some of the financial disadvantages incidental to his military or naval service," as Commander d'Olier puts it, is to tax all incomes above \$50,000. Another is to tax tea, sugar, coffee, and other necessities. One paper would tax gross sales, whether of a quarter or a dollar or a hundred dollars. The Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger advocates "a general consumption tax of 1 per cent., which no one would object to." Senator Glass, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, favors a "direct tax levy to cover the cost of government aid to ex-soldiers, so that the people who pay will know just what the

money is being used for." The charge that ex-soldiers would sell their bonds is denied by a representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who asserts that the bonds would merely be used as security in negotiating loans.

"Why do we hear so little about Secretary Lane's wellstudied plan for placing returned soldiers on farming lands?" asks the Providence Journal. "The development of agriculture is as important in the United States as it is in Canada." The New York Tribune tells us that Canada already has loaned \$60,-000,000 to her returned soldiers, the loans averaging \$2,867. Many States, including Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Wisconsin, Alabama, Florida, Iowa, and North Carolina, have made substantial appropriations for former service men, we read in the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat,



CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD.

-Reid in the Philadelphia Press.

and other States, including New York and New Jersey, are considering similar measures. The Columbus Citizen gives us an idea of what other countries have done and are doing for their returned soldiers. Says The Citizen:

"Canada and Australia, the two countries most like ours, have already set the example, tho both their resources and manpower were drained more than ours by the war.

"Australia paid its fighting forces forty per cent. higher than our men. The Australian blinded in the war is given a \$3,500 home by his Government at a rent of two cents a month. Ablebodied ex-service men who desire to farm are loaned \$2,500 as working capital at low interest.

"Canada paid its soldiers better than America. Returned Canadians were given bonuses ranging, according to length of service, from \$400 to \$600 for married men and \$280 to \$420 for single men. Returned Canadians got \$75 a month until they found jobs. Canada has free vocational and farming training for its ex-fighters. Those who want to farm are loaned by the Government up to \$4,500 for land, \$2,000 for live stock, and \$1,000 for buildings and equipment."

The Albany Knickerbocker Press regrets that something was not done for the returned soldier long ago, since "Americans will not care to have it said of them that they are indifferent toward their fighting men." Continues this paper:

"The opposition of service men who do not want any bonus ought not to be considered. If they do not want it, it is because they do not need it, and for one who is so fortunate there are a thousand who are almost, if not actually, in want. The \$60

bonus which each man received upon his discharge was only a teaser. By the time a civilian outfit and a package of cigarets had been purchased, the \$00 was gone."

A member of the First Division who served overseas two years and "is open for all arguments" against a bonus asks the world in general, through the columns of the Newark News, two pertinent questions: "Suppose the war had continued, do you think two billions would have paid for it? Suppose Germany had won, do you suppose the Ways and Means Committee would have wondered whether or not to pay the indemnity?" After answering both questions in the negative, he "tells the world" that after \$20 allotment and \$6.40 insurance had been deducted from his monthly pay (\$33), there was little left.

One of the papers which believes the ex-service man should be recompensed in some way for his sacrifices is the Grand Rapids Herald, which declares that \$500 a day for the period during which he was prepared to "yield up that which no money can buy would not balance the account." Fulfilment of the American Legion's demands would be "simple justice," this paper adds. "The job is done and the country is not disposed to haggle over the cost," asserts the Cleveland News, and adds that "the amount may be large and the bill presented with unaccustomed promptness, but the people will pay it on demand." The Jersey City Journal observes that "the American dough-boy wasn't awed by the Boche, and he certainly doesn't stand in much awe of Congress." "Surely nobody wants to be niggardly toward our ex-soldiers," says the Duluth Herald, and the Buffalo Express is sure that "this nation, which paid a larger proportion of its war-expenditures out of taxes than any other, could better stand an additional bond issue" for this purpose. "Taxes are the thing," however, declares the Springfield Republican, because they would mean "an immediate and not a deferred payment of the soldiers' claims." Congress will have to do something now besides "fill The Congressional Record with costly oratory," gleefully asserts The Arkansas Democrat. The New York Evening Post, which "heartily sympathizes with the spirit of the American Legion's demands," hopes the Government will be brought to a full realization of its duty "to the young men who sacrificed so much in the war," and the Rochester Express believes that "what the nation can consistently do for the ex-service man should be done." "Ninety per cent. of the American people are in hearty sympathy with every reasonable proposition the American Legion may put forth, and are willing to put their hands in their pockets to pay the cost," we are told by the Baltimore Evening Sun, and the Buffalo Enquirer admits that "while a bonus is expensive, it is better than meeting the demands of a conqueror." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls attention to the way this country has neglected its defenders in other wars, and declares that "the fact that this nation has never done justice to its soldiers in the past is no reason why it should not do so now." Other papers which concur in the justice of the bonus claim are the New York Evening World, Buffalo Enquirer, Council Bluffs Nonpareil, St. Louis Star, and New York Globe. We are also reminded that "civilian employees of the Government at Washington were paid a \$240 yearly bonus," and the Des Moines Capital declares that the workingmen who were paid high wages during the war "cooperate to-day in keep" ing up the prices of everything the soldier has to buy; the soldier received small pay and is now at home helping to pay the taxes for those who received enormous wages.'

There are many other newspapers which say the proposed bonus plan, if carried out, would deal an overwhelming blow to the Treasury. Some are against the idea on general principles, and others object to it because the Government is not financially able to foot the bill, and a bond issue, they say, is not to be contemplated because it would bring in its train a financial depression which would menace the Liberty Bond and other holdings of those who helped furnish the money to win the war. A few

say in effect that the American Legion ought to be ashamed of themselves to capitalize their patriotism in this way, and some believe that, in the words of the Baltimore News, "the majority of ex-service men do not, we assume, really wish that the Government would again offer them a bonus." The effort to thrust the burden upon posterity, by issuing bonds, is looked upon by the Nebraska State Journal as "the politician's way of meeting the issue."

The Indianapolis News takes the position that "men can not be compensated for patriotic service such as the soldiers freely gave; some service is above price," and objects to the American Legion's proposal in this wise:

"The bonds in the present state of the market would almost certainly depreciate in the hands of their holders, and many of them would be sold to brokers at a heavy discount. The brokers would make a handsome profit when the bonds reached par or rose to a premium. The soldiers would then feel that they had been badly treated and might well ask that the Government make up to them the difference between the price at which they sold the bonds and their par value. A flat bonus that ends with a single contribution can not be provided without involving great injustice."

The Army and Navy Register (Washington) objects to the Legion program, not so much because of the financial burden it would add to the country, but because The Register believes the present attitude of the ex-service man seeking recompense is unpatriotic. Continues this regular Army and Navy organ:

"This proposal for a bonus constitutes a gratuity, the demand for which deprives its beneficiaries of the credit of placing patriotism above pay in the services rendered to the country in time of war. Of course, if it is based on what was done, under duress, for 'workmen safely enseonced in shipyards,' and so on, the question may well be presented why the American Legion people in charge of this project stopt at \$50 per month. If they want to place themselves in the class of the overpaid labor of munition-plants, with its pitiful record of selfishness and rapacity during the war, they are disclosed in a position of self-depreciation from which their admirers would like to rescue them."

We are told in the St. Louis Star that the granting of the Legion's demands might mean "a national crisis, if not an actual collapse of the specie system." The Star goes on:

"The veterans of the Great War can be helped more by a constructive program of government works, making new land available for settlement, and by nation-wide handling of the employment situation, than by an out-and-out bonus."

The Chattanooga News-pleads with the returned soldier "not to bleed the Treasury," but to take part in establishing America firmly in its "international position by loyal work and faithful service." The Indianapolis News, in another long editorial, considers the Legion's program "wholly unreasonable," and the New York World declares that "such an amount of bonds could not be sold in an already glutted market save at ruinous discounts." The New York Times agrees that a sale of two billions in bonds would make a bad credit situation "gravely worse."

Other newspapers which disapprove this expenditure are the Baltimore News, the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, the Syracuse Post-Standard, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Brooklyn Eagle. The Norfolk Virginian - Pilot comes out openly, fairly, and squarely against the grant:

"There is only one bonus or compensation policy that is entitled to respect. That policy should provide for compensation to the limit for every ex-service man or woman whose earning capacity has been impaired by disease or disability incurred in the service. To this class the Government owes a debt which must be discharged without stint. To the four million other healthy ex-service men, 95 per cent, employed at good wages, the Government owes nothing but the honor every country must pay to those who bore arms in its defense. To propose that these men be rewarded for their sacrifice by a cash or bonded donation is to countenance a grab that has neither honor nor justice to commend it."



WHERE AMERICANS WERE RECENTLY ATTACKED BY TURKS IN MARASH, CILICIA.

American relief-workers were besieged for three weeks in the Near-East Relief Mission, the large building on top of the hill. More than half the town was burned during the fighting and over five thousand Armenians massacred.

AMERICA FOR EXPELLING THE TURK

THE RECENT WITHERING INDICTMENT of the Turk and Turkish misrule by the people of France and England, in protest against the Supreme Council's decision that the Sultan would be permitted to continue in power at Constantinople is strongly supported by the press of the United States. In fact, if there are papers which favor continuing the Turk, with his record of five centuries of pillage and murder, in power, they have not come to our attention. A dispatch from Paris the other day said that the Supreme Council would like to know what America thinks on this subject. If the sense of Americans is reflected in the press, it is emphatically against such leniency—which may reassure public sentiment in England and France.

Scores of editorials bitterly criticizing the Supreme Council for permitting the Sultan to retain control of Turkey are before us. Most of them are vitriolic in their denunciation of the Turkish régime; not one defends the Turk, either in his past or present state; the majority advocate that the Turk be shipped to Asiatic Turkey, "bag and baggage," and confined within a restricted area. Says the Providence Journal, for instance:

5'The Turk, like the German, has not been chastened in defeat. He is still tricky, arrogant, and cruel. Unless he is shackled by a peace as vigorous as he deserves his retention of Constantinople will give him new courage and inspire him to new schemings to thwart the purposes of his enemies and continue his career of murder and rapine."

"The sentiment of the whole civilized world is against letting the Turks retain Constantinople," declares the Milwaukee Journal. "He has shown neither a desire nor a capacity for civilization; let there be no more temporizing with him," advises the Pittsburg Post, and the New York Globe is sure that the Turks "have forfeited what right they ever had to rule over non-Turkish populations." "He has no place in Europe, and his stay there has been an insult to civilization," maintains the Baltimore American, and the New York Tribune says this "pirate of the Bosporus, whose hands are dripping with blood," has always been "a parasite and a stench in the nostrils of civilization." The Akron Press says that "failure to expel the Turk will set a perpetually burning candle dangerously near the Balkan powder-barrel.

That the decision to leave the Sultan in Constantinople was "but a matter of cold international politics," in the words of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, is the opinion of many papers. The Cincinnati Post deems the action of the Supreme Council a "reactionary blunder," and the Philadelphia Press declares the decision is "quite in keeping with the general philosophy of the

Peace Conference—expedient rather than wise; makeshift rather than permanent." ."It is one of the most shameful turns of the war, and a compromise particularly abhorrent to Americans," asserts the Lansing (Mich.) State Journal. The action of the Premiers constitutes a "breach of faith with Western civilization," emphatically asserts the Richmond Times-Dispatch. By their action the Allies "insult the moral sense of the civilized world," asserts the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, and the Philadelphia Public Ledger asks on what earthly grounds should nations "truckle and kowtow to this ineffable beast of murder and lust?" "Turkey is deserving of no sympathy whatever," says the Wheeling Register, and the Turk evidently could expect no quarter from the Syracuse Journal, which asserts that "the horrible Turk is a constant menace to civilization, and should be driven out of Europe." "No voice of protest will be raised against the decision that Turkey must go," we are assured by the New York Evening Mail, and the New York Journal of Commerce agrees with its contemporary that under Turkish rule Constantinople has become "a veritable sink of iniquity."

No hope of a change for the better is held out by editorial writers. "The Turk is incapable of reform, and can not be trusted to fulfil the promises he makes," we are told by the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the Columbus Ohio State Journal says "he will always murder, pillage, and destroy when the chance offers." The Detroit Journal is sure "Constantinople will continue to be the center of intrigue," and that "the world will be lucky if it does not provide the hotbed in which the seeds of another war are sprouted." Mr. Frank H. Simonds, writing in the New York Tribune, intimates that Russia may complicate matters later on. Says Mr. Simonds:

"Any compromise now can be only a compromise, a dodging of the real problem, a postponement. The Turk will massacre Armenians, the dangers of rivalries at the Straits and in Constantinople will remain, and, if Russia regains unity and strength, Russian policy will certainly resume its old pathways. Not to reach a sensible and permanent settlement now, based upon actual conditions rather than temporary complications, is to lay up new trouble for the future, and for a future relatively close at hand."

"Once more the world sees European statesmen succumb to the slippery diplomacy of Turkey, who has played off nation against nation so eleverely that they fell apart just when they seemed to have united to bring her to judgment for her crimes against humanity," remarks the Boston Herald. This, we are told by the Washington Star, is in spite of "the prayer of the Christian world that out of the war would come a solution of the Turkish problem." "Turkey will give territorial and other 'guaranties' if she is permitted to rule, and French and British

armies may protect their various interests, but what will become of the higher human interests which touch the heart of all mankind?" asks the Topeka State Journal. And the Buffalo Express is sure "it would have been fortunate for the world if the task for fixing the terms of peace for all the nations had been turned over to Foch, Haig, Diaz, Pershing, Allenby, and d'Esperey."

It is doubtful if anything new could be said in criticism of the Turk and his peculiar methods of ruling Christians. The most vitriolic adjectives are his daily portion in the press of civilized countries. But we are told in the New York Globe that—

"Steeped in inquity, gross, dirty, corrupt, parasitie, the Turkish rulers have been for decades a monument to the failure of European statesmanship. The efforts of the Young Turks to clean up and reform once seemed promising, but their path has been marked by massacres, intrigues, and betrayals, and they have shown no more capacity for government than the bureaucrats whom they displaced. It will be a fatal cowardice that allows the Sultan to retain real power west of the Straits."

The New York *Tribune* emphatically declares that "if there is any power in the world deserving of being smashed altogether, it is that of the Turk." The South Bend *Tribune* asserts that

"the Turk is a cancer on the body of the earth, and ought to be removed to Asia, for he is Asiatic in mind and instinct." There are reasons, we are told by the Peekskill (N. Y.) News, why this was not done before. Furthermore, the News considers the self-determination of Turkey "a box of tricks, and a murderous disregard of the rights and lives of the people who are at the mercy of the Turks." We are afforded a glimpse by the New York Evening Post of "the most ticklish situation in Europe to-day," as one paper has summed up the Turkish imbroglio. Says The Post:

"Because some Englishmen were afraid of irritating their Moslem subjects in India, because some Frenchmen feared British ascendency in Constantinople, because Greece, eager for Constantinople, would rather keep the Turk as a place-warmer in the city than anybody else as a ruler, because of all these tragically famillar motives, the Sick Man has been granted another extension; he is to go on living and poisoning the atmosphere of international life. Lloyd George may speedily forget his hatred for the Turk, whom he called only a little while ago 'a human cancer'; but the people of England can not forget so easily. And our leaders at Washington may forget the high ideals with which America went into the war, but the American people has not forgotten."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RAILS are back, but not the old brass rail .- Wall Street Journal.

EVERY year recently has been leap year for prices.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

Polish Minister of Finance named Grabski was born for the job.—Wall Street Journal.

We would ask spring poets kindly to bear in mind that the paper shortage is serious.—Shreveport Times.

Owing to crowded conditions in the Presidential ring, future candidates had better check their hats.— $Brooklyn\ Eagle.$

The Irish seem to believe that the only way to settle things in Ireland is to settle England first.—Long Island City Star.

The energies of our statesmen are about evenly divided between walking planks and talking them.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Venice may be the "bride of the Adriatic," but Fiume is rapidly drifting into the position of its mother-in-law.—Boston Transcript.

THE Soviets announce they are willing to make peace at any price—if the United States will advance the price.—Philadelphia North American.

UNLESS something is done about it presently, the silk shirt may become the distinguishing mark of the American proletariat.—Chicago Daily News.

Here's a story that "Russia holds out the olive branch" to us. But we have learned to beware of ripe olives.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS is in favor of a mahogany plank in the Democratic platform.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

We can't say that we have taxation without representation, but the taxation is obviously the most effective end of the game.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

We should remember that the longer the Adriatic question remains open, the longer it will be before d'Annunzio can visit America.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Germany will try her war-criminals, in an effort, we suppose, to find out which of them would make the best run for the Presidency.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT says he found dislike for Britain in America; and the Prince of Wales would probably say that it depends on what you seek.—Wall Street Journal.

Ex-Secretary Lansing now has a Presidential boom, but it is doubtful if that is what President Wilson had in mind when he wished Mr. Lansing every future success.—Kansas City Times

If Lenine and Trotzky could see the mobs of "proletarians" storming the counters to pay their income taxes they would despair of ever converting America to Bolshevism.—Chicago Daily

BOLSHEVISM is the wood-alcohol of governments.—Louisville Post.

It doesn't take any Houdini to get out of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet.—New York World.

In this era "woolly" is scarcely a term of reproach for the West.— Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THEY now speak of the President's "infirmities" with more accent on the "firm."—Brooklyn Eagle.

PARIS is puzzled about the stand of the United States in world affairs, and so is the United States,—Washington Post,

DOUBTLESS the census figures will show that Presidential aspirants are still a minority in this country.—Chicago Daily News.

THE Turks themselves continue to furnish excellent reasons for their being driven out of Europe.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

THE German ex-Crown Prince offers himself for trial. He probably wants to find out how it feels to be under fire.—New York World.

Whatever else may be said of Mr. Burleson, he is one of the few individuals selling their wares at prewar prices.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

From the statements of many railroad heads, they feel like the negro exhorter who thought himself lucky to get his hat back after the collection.— — Wall Street Journal.

As we get it, Mr. Hoover has been a Republican, but is trying to live it down.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

Many complaints are being made of the taste of city water. This may be due to the fact that more people are drinking it now.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

SOLDIER Relief Measures Hard on Taxpayers.—Head-line. But not onethousandth as hard as the Germans would have been had they ever got over.—Wheeling Register.

One of the lessons we learned from the last war is that in future wars the things we insist upon will be made terms of the armistice instead of the Peace Treaty.—Kansas Citu Star.

TEACHER CORINNE GASKILL WINS \$50 PRIZE

The second week's prize of \$50 in The LITERARY DIGEST Topics of the Day teachers' contest has been awarded to Miss Corinne Gaskill, 159 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., a teacher in Públic School No. 141. The winning paragraph is:

"We, the teachers, deserve a living wage because we are laboring that patriotism may walk unmolested throughout this land, that good government may be fostered, and that education of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



THAT OLD RELIABLE LIFE-PRESERVER.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

FOREIGN COMMEN

BOLSHEVISM IN ASIA

OLSHEVISM AS CHINA'S CURE for all her internal troubles is a remedy that appalls Far-Eastern observers who are told that the Lenine form of government would be welcomed by the intelligent middle classes in North China. Unquestionably this section of the population, says a Peking correspondent of the Hankow North China Herald, "regards the introduction of an adapted Bolshevism as the best immediate solution of this country's problems," and what makes the prospeet more ominous is that Bolshevism "means something different to each individual who studies and preaches it, but to the

merchants and educators who now constitute China's literate middle class. it means a popular rising." By this rising all militarist officials would be driven into the foreign concessions, it is predicted. and every Chinese province "under the direct government of its provincial assembly would yield up to the people all the spoils of the militarists for free division." But the peculiarity of the land question in China is supposed by some to be a safeguard against Bolshevism. Thus a Peking correspondent of the Kobe

Herald tells us that many intellectual Chinese contend it is absurd to consider Bolshevism a menace to China, and point out that the cultivator owns the land in China to a greater extent than in any other country. In plump contradiction, however, we find The North China Herald's Peking correspondent saying that the land question would not enter into the question of Chinese Bolshevism. Those who advocate "Red" rule in China, this informant states, are the middle-class intellectuals, who anticipate "no more than the overthrow of their parasitical official class," but-

"They fail to realize, as most foreigners would, upon a first survey of the situation, that if China's unpaid army and coolie masses were once turned loose in a Bolshevik orgy a horrible pandemonium would ensue in which the middle-class shopkeeper would be the worst sufferer. However short-sighted they may be, they believe in the power of the movement, and one hears everywhere in Peking the prophecy that within six months Bolshevism will drive the Japanese from the mainland of Asia; that Korea will be free, and that Port Arthur and Dalny will be restored to China."

Altho native authorities in Peking declare there is not the slightest danger of Bolshevik infection in China, remarks the Hankow Central China Post, "we note that a section of the foreign press is vigorously denouncing the proposal to allow the Japanese to keep eastern Siberia clear of the human locusts." These parties, apparently, are agreed that "the best plan of dealing with the matter is to do nothing," and this journal adds:

"That the Bolsheviki will leave China alone when once they are in a position to take action we can not for a moment believe. They look on the world at large as containing only two parties

those who are Bolsheviki and those who are not. they hold it to be the chief duty of the latter to pull down and tread under foot every person who declines to join their ranks, and to do it without the least squeamishness as to the means They will attack without provocation and persevere in spite of all considerations of right and wrong. There is no defense against them except the strong hand.

"In modern times China never had, and has not now, a strong hand to use. In spite of the swarms of soldiers in all her provinces there are few which could be made available for a conflict with this enemy. The soldiers do not belong to the state, and it is interesting to note that, in connection with the present

proposal to demobilize a fifth of them for reasons of economy, the Tuchuns has no military leaders of withstand foreign troops. As a matter of fact, the Bolsheviki

declare that no more than a tenth can be spared, as all the rest are required for local use. Then China note, while in all China's modern struggles her leaders and soldiers alike have never shown any ability to Chinese soldier is somewhat akin to the Bolshevik and more likely to join the enemy in the general looting than faithfully to defend his country. Should the Bolsheviki actually include China within the sphere of their operations there is little doubt as to what the result would be, if the coun-

try has to rely on its own resources. Further, this helplessness of China will prove a strong provocation for the enemy to take

Turning to India, we find the Calcutta Statesman analyzing the situation as follows:

"Possibly some amount of danger exists of a Bolshevik propaganda in India, but a little reflection will show that India, where peasant proprietorship flourishes on an immense scale, is dry and sandy soil for Bolshevik seed to fall upon. Indian people have nothing to gain by Bolshevism. All the boons that this false gospel can offer are already at their dis-It is true, of course, that millions of people do not realize the privileges which they enjoy, and that their ignorance may be played upon by lying demagogs. But there are means by which those who seek to disturb the public peace can be restrained, and it is for the Government to employ these methods promptly and courageously."

Not so comfortable, however, is the Singapore Straits Times, which "realizes that Russia with her vast area and enormous population can be a world-danger of the blackest possible kind," and issues the warning that-

"India must prepare to ward off the menace, for if the bloodlust gets a hold on such countries as India and China, the consequences will be too horrible to contemplate, and everywhere human industry will be so demoralized that millions will starve to death in all parts of the world. The optimists believe that Bolshevism will settle down, and that gradually peace and order will be restored in Russia, but we dare not be too sure. The Bolsheviki are making themselves masters of the country, and when they have done so the mass of the people will submit to them and do their bidding and will have neither reason nor mercy. Possibly it is best to hold aloof for a time, but there



WHO WILL GUARD THE GUARDIANS

The Entente have persuaded Japan to restore order in Siberia. But when order is restored—? -Korsaren (Christiania).

can be no real sense of confidence until the propagandist aspect of Bolshevism is finally destroyed."

In Japan the Tokyo Kokumin asserts that the Bolsheviki "have no great propagating power," and explains that:

"The reason why some sections to their doctrine is due to the abnormal mentality caused by the world-war. If the abnormal conditions are eliminated, we need have no fear how many myriads of Lenines there may be in our midst. What the world should do is to overcome the abnormal mentality of the peoples."

The Tokyo Nichi-nichi dismisses as mere bogies the reports that the Bolsheviki are trying to dominate Persia, Afghanistan, and India, yet it cautions us that—

"The Allies are largely responsible for making it possible that such rumors should be circulated. At first the Powers were determined to subjugate the Bolsheviki, but there was no unity in their action and their military efforts have failed. The Prinkipo fiaseo is one of the greatest blunders

committed by the Allied diplomats. It is fortunate that the attempt did not succeed. The military and diplomatic blunders of the Allies have made the Bolsheviki still more audacious. Some still advocate another Prinkipo trial, but if such an attempt is made, the Allies will only be adding another blunder to the already long list of blunders.

"The Bolshevik Government has an army of 500,000 hirelings. Bolshevism is in effect tyrannical militarism; it is a perpetrator of the worst forms of 'direct action' such as is advocated by socialism, syndicalism, and anarchism. The only source of sirright for the Bolshevik Government is the 500,000 mercentisting of paper money and plunder, which can not last for ever. When the forged money has no value and when there is nothing to loot, the Bolshevik Government will fall by itself. Perhaps Lenine and his associates will end their life at the hands of their own hirelings."

In opinion from Bo'shevik sources we find the usual sanctimonious and cocksure tone about Bolshevism's adventure in the Orient, tho a contributor to Soviet Russia (New York), an official organ of the Lenine Government, expresses "some doubt" about the policy of Japan. Certain Japanesé statesmen, "upholders of abnormal supremacy of all forms of vested interests," are naturally antagonistic, but "they should never forget that the Japanese people, like all other peoplé, desire greater enlightenment and greater life, and merely being antagonistic to Soviet Russia will not solve Japan's internal social and industrial problems, but will rather accentuate ever-increasing difficulties." Japan is an ally of Great Britain, "arch-enemy of a strong Russia, whether Imperial or Soviet," and this writer proceeds:

"Since Lord Curzon, the Russophobe, has become the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, and the movement for Indian independence has been gaining increasing momentum, it is expected that British diplomacy will assume a more anti-Russian attitude. But should Japan, because of her Anglo-Japanese Alliance, or some other understanding, pursue a policy against Soviet Russia, Russia will be weakened to such an extent as to become a source of weakness to Japan and to all Asia.

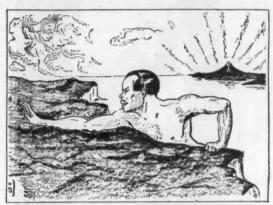
"Japanese statesmen, Japanese people, and all who believe in Asian independence—which is the first requisite for world free-dom—should give careful thought to this question, because Japan's attitude toward Russia has not only a great bearing on Japan's future freedom, but upon the freedom of all Asia and of the world. If Japan acts in a short-sighted way for temporary gain, she will jeopardize her own safety and the cause of Asian independence."

As to Asia on the whole, this Soviet authority avers that before

the Russian revolution the history of Russia was "nothing but a systematic expansion on all sides, especially in Asia, toward Persia, central Asia, Mongolia, and China." "Happily for the world," the Russian autocracy has been overthrown and revolutionary Russia has come into being "with a vision for a new

social order." It is quite evident, this writer goes on to say, that the group of nations now dominating Asia have no intention of "giving up their policy of robbery and exploitation of the millions of that continent," and dread the strengthening and consolidation of the Soviet Republic. Indeed:

"Western Imperialisms, which rest on the subjection of Asia, even go so far as to ask and use the aid of Asia to destroy the Soviet Republic, the hope of Asian independence; but it will be sheer insanity on the part of Asian peoples and Asian governments, which really represent the interests of the people, to join hands in this diabolical plan; because, if Soviet Russia is crusht, through foreign aid, Russia will be reduced to a protectorate of its foreign



THE MISTRUSTED RESCUER.

Does Japan stretch forth its arm to help Russa or to grab Siberia?

—Nebelspalter (Zurich).

enemies and its territory will be dismembered. If this occur, it will be infinitely harder to achieve Asian independence than it was before the war.

was before the war.

"Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, and China have much to gain from the mere existence of a strong Soviet Government, the very antithesis of western Imperialism, and the friend of enslaved nations. The people of these oppress nationalities understand this, and so they fully sympathize with Russia's revolution, and are anxious for its success."

BRITAIN'S BRAIN-WORKERS ORGANIZING

Y RAPID STRIDES the organization of brain-workers in England and in France is proceeding toward the point of recognition as a voting entity; and in England, where this order of toilers is specified as the "blackcoated workers" or non-manual workers, the London Daily Mail says: "It looks as tho a good understanding, ripening toward political union, is being formed between the Labor party and a large section of the middle class." The situation in France, where the General Confederation of Brain-workers has been organized with twenty groups of authors, savants, engineers, and artists, is recorded by the Paris Matin, as follows: "For the first time in France the capital of brains declares its equation as between the capital of money and the capital of labor." Altho it is calculated that at least two million workers joined unions in the British Isles during the past five years, a very large number of whom belong to a class that previously did not protect itself by trades-union methods, The Irish Statesman (Dublin) points out that organization among brain-workers is no new thing. On the contrary, the old professional associations were "very much more highly developed protective institutions than even the modern tradesunion." But the importance of recent developments is that the class of worker who previously resorted to professional associations is now resorting to associations founded on a "definite trades-union basis," and this weekly points out that if the movement succeeds, "there will come into existence a totally new social force composed of middle-class people with definite labor sympathies." Yet it feels a certain anxiety at this new development of the trades-union movement "because it emphasizes more than anything else has done the essential division of modern industry into two classes-the Haves and the Have-Nots." We read then:

"So long as the higher grade employees in industry and those

who directed it by their intelligence were content to remain neutral in disputes between capital and labor there was a strong middle interest, which undoubt-edly did a great deal to prevent the evil consequences which would result from a direct encounter between the opposing interests in industry. Now, however, this middle interest has definitely allied itself with the other employees, and we can not help fearing that this alliance will greatly aggravate and embitter any confliet which might arise. It may be expected, however, that this new accession to the labor movement will, owing to its superior education and intelligence, have a large influence in the direction of the whole movement, and it will throw its weight on the side of prudence and forbearance.

The strength of the old two-party monopoly has been in the middle classes, the London Times avers, and tho both in turn have courted labor, neither has had the wit to see that in the middle classes there were as many, if not more, floating votes and an immense preponderance of ability. This wide field of power and of justice has been neglected by the two older parties, but the Labor party realizes the opportunity of occupying the ground, and The Times predicts that—

"If it succeeds, it will be the dominant party in the state. It will change its own character in the process. There is a

strongly individualistic strain in this middle-class vote, which, if it were captured, would lead to an essential modification of labor practise. On the whole, the change would be for the better. The totemistic element in trade-unionist regulations would disappear; labor would become deeply interested in efficiency of production; there would be as many strikes against incompetence of employers as for higher wages; and labor would become a social force—salonfāhig, or 'socially acceptable,' as the Germans would say—and its outlook on politics would cease to be sectional and become broadly national. It would be a bourgeois revolution within its ranks comparable in its effects on politics with what happened when the Socialist tail, by its amalgamation with trade-unionism, began to wag the whole labor body."

The New Commonwealth, a London weekly regarded as the official organ of the black-coated workers, declares that they must realize they have to settle their daily problems satisfactorily before they "can usher in the millennium," and then prescribes the remedy for present conditions and indicates how gradually it must be administered, as follows:

"First, We must realize that the interests of the manual and non-manual workers are identical and can not be separated, and that neither the manual nor the non-manual workers can reach any goal worth making for except together and in cooperation. "Secondly, We must also recognize that the interests of

"Secondly, We must also recognize that the interests of the capitalist and the manual and non-manual workers are identical, and not in opposition. What benefits one must, or should, benefit all three.

"Thirdly, If capitalists continue to refuse to recognize their identity of interests with the manual and non-manual workers, then the manual and non-manual workers should unite their forces and induce the capitalists by every available means to take them into partnership, full partnership, both as regards



CLEMENCEAU'S NEW FAME.

The Cincinnatus of France at last gets back to his plow, and, his tiger-skin is nailed to the wall. A popular Paris poster of to-day.

profits and control. We do not profit - sharing mean a mere arrangement, altho if this were a general practise some wonderful results would immediately ensue, for such a relationship between capital and labor would be a vast improvement upon the inhuman association of to-day. Neither do we mean the destruction of the capitalist, whether by confiscation or by taxing him out of existence, because we believe capital and the capitalist and all which they stand for as a creative driving force are as necessary as What we do mean is for labor. the workers-manual and nonmanual workers in permanent and close cooperation-to induce the capitalists by united pressure to take them into a partnership to as equal and full an extent as if the workers were capitalists entering into partner-

ship with other capitalists.

"Immediately the identity of interest between the workers and the capitalists is recognized and established a large part of our social and industrial troubles will have disappeared, and then we shall have that attitude of mind which will enable us to consider the claims of the various dreamers, glorious dreamers, truly, in our midst.

"But nothing is possible until the manual and non-manual workers realize their interests can not be separated one from the other."

Confirmation of this view is exprest in the same weekly by the Right Honorable J. R. Clynes,

M. P., who says: "Cooperation, not conflict . . 4 is required from all who are ready to labor in the service of mankind."

ENEMY VIEWS OF THE TIGER'S DEFEAT

LEMENCEAU STILL LIVES in the political policies of France at home and abroad, it is sadly admitted by various German and Austrian journals, the editors of these enemy countries can not agree on the French nation's rejection of the "Tiger" for the Presidency. The German press benignly insist that it shows a great lack of appreciation on the part of France not to have rewarded her artizan of victory with the Presidency, but at the same time concede that as far as Germany is concerned, President Deschanel will act as Clemenceau would have acted. He will exact full execution of the Treaty of Versailles and will deal with Germany as with an irreconcilable foe "from whom must be taken all that can be got to repair the losses of war and to prevent the enemy from inflicting any further damage." But in Austria certain journals aver that France shook off the voke of Clemenceau because it was sick of "pursuing in peace times the policy of war." It has dawned upon France at last, Vienna suspects, that "at any cost the Treaty, or rather the treaties, of Peace must be revised and Germany and Austria must no longer be considered as irreconcilable enemies." The Vienna Reichspost observes:

"The mere fact that Clemenceau has quit the political field where his powerful personality was dominant immediately creates an atmosphere of release and reconciliation. Is not the course of the Caillaux trial already a symptom of milder air in France and that there will soon be somewhat more of

consideration in dealing with the vanquished foe. Clemenceau is not the only one condemned to evacuate his post as arbiter of the world. Wilson is of his company, and in England Lloyd George's position is shaky. It is surprizing to remark how swiftly even victorious nations tire of the persons who played the leading rôles in the war. Everywhere new figures arise. Changed times demand different kinds of men, especially those who are not apostles of hate, and who can point out kindlier ways by which humanity may reach content and happiness."

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse chants in the same key and pronounces the election of President Deschanel an event of

first importance for all the nations of Europe, but especially for the people of Germany and Austria. It believes the French are each day gaining a better understanding of the mistake they made in imposing on the vanquished such treaties as those of Versailles and Saint-Germain. It is to be hoped also, this daily says, that the French will begin to feel the bond of solidarity that exists between the victors and the vanquished, and will be thus logically persuaded to agree to a revision of these treaties. What is more-

"As far as human minds may guess the future, it looks as tho this revision will be undertaken at no very distant date. England, where the authority of Lloyd George is on the wane, might give the signal. Wilson is sick. Salandra, Sonnino, and Tittoni are fallen. Clemenceau is in retirement and may travel or write his memoirs. The day of the peace of violence is ended."

French politics have always been full of surprizes to German eyes, remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which nevertheless notes

the Clemenceau reversal as an exceptional surprize, because it seems to have been brought about as within an hour. But—

"The election of President Deschanel does not signify any change of direction in the French foreign policy. As Mr. Deschanel's entire political career shows, he is not the kind of man to abandon the lines followed by former President Poincaré. In his cult of the fatherland the new President will play the same rôle of high priest that Clemenceau played. We have peace now—the peace of the Treaty of Versailles. Paris can no longer exercise the dictatorship warranted by the necessities of war. The plans and the objects of French policy will remain the same, and whatever change occurs will be only a change in method. The policy of France is not an idealist policy, but a realist policy in the sense that France will endeavor to maintain in foreign eyes her pose of a mighty Power."

The Berlin Deutsche Tageszeitung, too, is persuaded that France's policy toward Germany remains fixt by the name of Clemenceau, and it makes no difference whether the President of the French Republic is addrest as President Deschanel or as President Clemenceau. But there is a decided difference between the two men. Clemenceau's strength was actually dependent on the bayonets of French schliers; President Deschanel will win the French by his eleveness and dexterity, and will be able to foster hatred against Germany much more subtly than Clemenceau could have managed it. Clemenceau has this consolation as he withdraws to private life, namely, the assurance that his policy will remain for an indefinite period the guiding policy of France and that "the policy of revenge will be followed even after the Treaty of Peace is in operation."

SUFFRAGE DENIED INDIAN WOMEN

EEP DISAPPOINTMENT at the failure of Parliament to extend the franchise to women in the India Reform Act is heard in some sections of the Indian press, altho in others the mere suggestion that Indian women should have the franchise is ridiculed. Had the franchise been granted to women by this act, which initiates self-government in India, one million would have been added to the voting population, according to the Socialist London Daily Herald, and this would

make a total electorate in India of five million men and one million women. This journal considers that Parliament showed "shocking indifference" to questions affecting women in the India Reform Act, and a similar observation, less caustically recorded, is made by an Indian woman leader, Mrs. Mrinalini Sen, in The Africa and Orient Review (London). As regards the franchise "we have not been treated as if we belonged to the British Empire," she asserts, and adds:

"Women in India sometimes have occasion to go for justice to a court: they may as well be told not to go there and have their disputes settled at home. Women there are subject to all the laws and rules of the land exercised by the British Government; they have to pay separate taxes when they have separate incomes, so it would be only fair not to have stigmatized them with the sex disqualification when the question of giving franchise came up.

"The affairs of a country concern both its men and its women, and, therefore, they should always

be jointly worked. They can never, never be done well if they are done by one sex. Nobody can deny that our women are, as a rule, quite intellectual. Wherever they have got fair chances and education, they have proved so over and over again."

But the Calcutta Statesman charges ruthlessly that the women of India are unfit to vote, and goes on to show that social economic conditions in India make it practically impossible for women to be other than they are:

"The social status of the Indian woman is such indeed that, her illiteracy apart, any independent, political activity on her part is, under present conditions, impossible. The girl wife's part is, under present conditions, impossible. married life begins and ends in a condition of tutelage, physical, mental, and moral, of which the English parliamentarian has not the faintest conception. Her intercourse with even her husband's relatives-and much more with the politician or other political preceptor-is so restricted that formation of opinion on political subjects by the Indian women of to-day is all but impossible. The exclusive social customs of country are both used and treated as an effective plea in bar of a summons to a woman to appear in the courts, and it is difficult to perceive how, in view of the Indian woman's tutelage, a vote could be taken at her residence with due regard to her scruples as to the preservation of her privacy and at the same time of the western principle that her vote shall be entirely free from undue influence. Could the vote shall be entirely free from undue influence. people in India of any and every class be induced to give their unbiased opinion as to the feasibility and desirability of conferring the vote on the women of the country the answer from 99 per cent. would be a flat negation in which utter incredulity at the attempt to assign such powers to a woman and disgust at the proposal to make so reckless an innovation would be the main constituent factors."

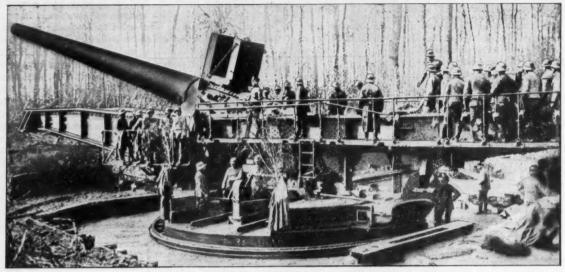


AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE "TIGER"

'A man with such a blind-eyed hate
Would never do for chief of state."

-Kikeriki (Vienna).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



ACTUAL VIEW OF THE BIG GERMAN GUN BOMBARDING PARIS.

'Photograph secured by the French Technical Service from the Krupp Manufacturing Company, which designed and built it.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LONG-RANGE GUN

HE REMARKABLE STORY about the German longrange gun, quoted some time ago in these columns for what it was worth, is apparently not worth very much. In Mechanical Engineering (New York, February), Lieut.-Col. H. W. Miller, U. S. A., describes the gun in detail and gives reproductions of photographs of it and its various parts, some of which we copy in this issue. The story just alluded to, claiming to be derived from an interview with a German officer, was that the range was obtained by multiple explosions, the projectile being itself a gun, something like Professor Goddard's proposed "celestial rocket." But, in fact, the gun was a straight rifle, differing from other guns simply in its monstrous size and power. The only peculiar thing about it, according to Colonel Miller, was the fact that its muzzle was smoothbore, the rifling being stopt about twenty feet from the end. The design of this would seem to be a mystery, which is well; as the removal of all mystery from this extraordinary weapon would be a pity. We read:

"Search of the files of the French War Office revealed the fact that full drawings and plans had been on hand for quite a long time for such a gun as the Germans were probably using. These specifications had been submitted a number of years before and had been discarded because of the excessive expense and the tremendous difficulties involved in manufacturing such a gun. It was considered likewise by those who had turned down the specifications that the value of such a gun was extremely questionable. It was realized that its dispersion would be excessive, and that with the powders with which the service was then familiar it would be exceedingly difficult to secure a muzzle velocity sufficiently uniform to do effective work.

"The Germans must certainly have known that their gun was not a profitable investment for the destruction of property, hence they must have continued the bombardment purely for its destructive effect on the morale of the Parisians and its beneficial effect on the morale of the Germans. This is likely the purpose which prompted the construction of the guns. In his book, 'My Thoughts and Actions' General Ludendorff says: 'During the battle we had commenced bombarding Paris from

near Laon with a gun having a range of seventy-five miles. This gun was a marvelous product of technical skill and science; a masterpiece of the firm of Krupp and its director, Rausenberger. The bombardment made a great impression on Paris, and on all France. Part of the population left the capital and so increased the alarm caused by our successes.' He is right, the bombardment did make a great impression; it made every one more angry, and alarmed very few. It is certain now that they could ill afford to use their manufacturing facilities for the making of such guns as these at a time when they were so desperately in need of heavy field-guns to assist their armies in their big drives.

"Long-range or superguns received consideration from the Allies for a very short period. There was a tendency at the time to favor construction of a great number of them, but a saner view soon prevailed and actual steps were taken for the construction of only a very few. Both the British and the French governments began the construction of a limited number, some of which have now been finished. American ordnance officers feel that it would not profit us to construct more than two or three and probably none at all.

constructed a total of seven guns. These guns were first constructed to a diameter of 21 centimeters, and after being worn out as 21-centimeter guns were rebored to 24 centimeter. All of the projectiles of the first two series were 21 centimeters in diameter, but during the last days of the third series the projectiles were 24 centimeters in diameter, indicating that the entire seven guns had been worn out, and that probably the gun that had commenced firing on Paris on March 23 as a 21-centimeter gun had been rebored and fired again as a 24-centimeter It was learned also that the Germans were reboring the remainder of the seven guns and were constructing additional guns at Essen. Represent. Eves of the Ordnance Department found in the Skoda Works at Pilsen three more guns, which the engineer at these works said were under construction as long-range guns at the time of the armistice. In July, 1918, the Intelligence Service transmitted information to the effect that one gun had been destroyed by a premature explosion. No confirmation of this report has ever been found, and it can not be considered a certainty."

Even after the armistice the Germans refused to talk about

this gun—why, Colonel Miller says, is not known. In December, 1918, and January and February, 1919, a German engineer who was working with the Americans northeast of Verdun said that he was acquainted with the design of the gun and had seen it in operation. He refused to give information about the details of the design and was positive that the Allies would never see any of the guns. This was difficult to understand, we are told, in view of his willingness to talk about the details of any other piece of ordnance, and it was more curious in view of the fact that there is really nothing wonderful about the design of the long-range gun; its carriage or its emplacement. We read further:

"All of the long-range guns were constructed from worn-out 15-inch 56-foot naval guns. The converted gun was in two parts, the main section 98.5 feet in length and the forward section 19.7 feet. . . This section was unrifled and was of an inside diameter equal to 21 centimeters plus twice the depth of the grooves in the rifled section. It was assembled to the gun in the field and not removed until the gun had been worn out. The total weight of the original 38-centimeter gun was 152,550 pounds, and the weight of the reconstructed gun approximately 318,000 pounds.

"The long-range guns constructed by the British and French governments do not follow the German design to the extent of having a smooth-bore section on the front. The purpose of this feature was for some time in doubt and is worthy of some

discussion.

"The gun just described is approximately three meters longer than either the British or French long-range guns, both of which are rifled throughout their length. Two reasons might be given

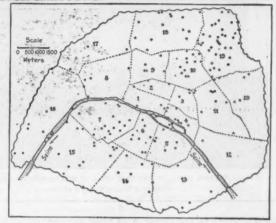
for the extra section.

"Possibly additional linear velocity was imparted to the projectile as it traveled through the six-meter smooth-bore section. It seems improbable, however, that this could be its primary purpose, inasmuch as the muzzle velocity was such a variable quantity. It is more probable that its purpose was to aline the axis of the projectile more perfectly with the axis of the bore of the gun and reduce to a minimum the angular velocity of yaw as the projectile left the muzzle. When it is understood that this projectile was to mount to a height of about twenty-four miles and travel a horizontal distance of seventy-six miles, it can easily be appreciated that any tendency that the projectile might have to throw its axis out of alinement with its theoretical path would have disastrous results. Through the impracticability of making projectiles fit perfectly in a gun, they have a tendency

Illustrations by courtesy of "Mechanical Engineering.

PLAN OF EMPLACEMENT OF THE BIG GUN.

to hammer the walls as they travel down the bore. The hammering action of the projectile is the result of the operation of two forces, the one tending to increase its linear velocity and the other its rotational velocity. The latter force is only acting while it is traveling through the rifled section. It is invariably true that just as the projectile is leaving the ordinary gun it is on one of its up, down, or crosswise hammer-strokes, and that the axis has a tendency to yaw or deviate from its theoretical path at a certain angular velocity. Cardboard screens placed in front of guns in proof-firing invariably show elongated holes, and not infrequently very decidedly so, even at no greater



WHERE THE SHELLS HIT.

Map of Paris, showing points of bursts of the 183 projectiles that fell within the walls in 44 days of bombardment.

distances than one hundred feet from the muzzle. This tendency to yaw has a detrimental effect on the accuracy of even our comparatively short-range guns, but no effective means have yet been devised to neutralize it. With the extreme-range gun it is so much more serious that it seems quite likely that the Germans adopted this method of neutralizing it, thereby reducing the dispersion both in range and in direction. It is not improbable that the German gun was first constructed without the smooth-bore section and that its shooting was found to be so erratic as to require the addition of this feature."

The carriage, mounting, recoil-mechanism, and ammunition of the gun are described at length by Colonel Miller. The projectile was nineteen inches long and weighed 264 pounds.

Its interior was unique, the charge being in two separate chambers, each with its separate fuse. It is just possible, by the by, that this may have been responsible for the story of multiple explosions. Not one of the 303 projectiles that fell in or about Paris failed to burst—a record which Colonel Miller ascribes to the two fuses.

FOOD-WISDOM OF MONKEYS—"I recently received a monkey," writes Dr. T. H. Kellog in Good Health (Battle Creek, February). "It recognized me as a friend, a brother, and extended its hands. I gave it a strawberry." He goes on:

"The monkey had just come from Africa, and I presume had never seen a strawberry before. It reached out its hands instantly and seized the berry. It looked at it, smelled of it, tasted it, then its eyes sparkled and immediately that strawberry disappeared. It recognized the strawberry at once as a source of joy and delight and wholesomeness. Then I gave it a leaf of lettuce. It took the leaf, laid hold of it with both hands, smelled it, and in ten seconds the whole leaf of lettuce had disappeared. It recognized the banana immediately. It didn't have to be introduced. It stript off the skin and proceeded to engulf it. The monkey knows what is good for it. I envied that

monkey as I sat watching it and saw that it had the power to select the things that are wholesome for it. It doesn't have to send food to the laboratory to have a chemist make an analysis to see whether it is good or not; it has the power within itself to examine the food and determine at once whether it is adapted to its body needs and is wholesome to eat or not. We used to

have monkey-sense, but we have lost it somewhere along the road that we have been traveling during the last two or three hundred thousand years, so that we do not seem to know anything about what is good for us. We can only tell by watching what happens. If you gave a monkey a poisonous mushroom,



"WHITE MEN CAN NOT LIVE LONG IN THE WITHERING HEAT."
Graves of Death Valley's victims.

there wouldn't be any danger of its being poisoned by it. He would not eat it, but a man would be just as likely to swallow the poisonous one as the one that was not poisonous. You do not eatch a monkey in any such catastrophe as that, for the monkey knows good food from bad food. Put a little pepper in his food and he doesn't want anything to do with it, but half the people in the world haven't as much sense as the monkey has with reference to pepper. I have introduced this monkey to assist me in teaching dietetics."

FARMING IN DEATH VALLEY

ROWING HAY AND "GARDEN SASS" and raising poultry in a region that has a reputation principally as a terrestrial inferno is a feat worth attention. It is successfully accomplished in Death Valley on a sixty-five-acre ranch. This miracle, like others that have been worked in the deserts of the Far West, is achieved by irrigation. The water in the conduits is at 110 degrees when it gets to the farm, but it is

still water, and makes the vegetation grow. The air is appallingly dry, but dryness hastens evaporation and evaporation lowers temperature. Granted a proper water-supply, therefore, it is easy to fight high temperature, and this is the way it is done at Furnace Creek Ranch, the appropriate name of the Death Valley farm. John Edwin Hogg, who describes the farm in Popular Mechanics (Chicago, March), tells us that it has often been mistaken for a mirage. It owes its existence to the desire of a mining company to secure a source of food-supply convenient to its borax deposits in the Funeral Mountains, eighteen miles away. He writes:

"Furnace Creek Ranch, as the Death Valley farm is known, enjoys many distinctions. Its sixty-five acres of cultivated land constitute the most isolated farm in the world, producing food in the midst of a desert inferno, where temperature and atmospheric pressure are almost beyond the limits of plant and animal endurance. It is situated 178 feet below sea-level on the floor of the greatest depression on the face of the western hemisphere, within pistol-shot of, and only about

one hundred feet higher than, the greatest depth of Death Valley, which is the very bottom of the United States. Yet, in spite of its peculiar location, the ranch is within the shadow of Mount Whitney, whose eternal snows tower into the heavens to a height of nearly three miles, the highest point of land in the continental limits of the nation,

"Furthermore, Furnace Creek Ranch is probably the only farm in the world where weeds are unknown. As it is entirely artificial and surrounded by a desert barrier, the seeds of noxious weeds have had no way of getting there, and unless they be imported by man, the ranch will undoubtedly always remain

free from them.

"Obviously the introduction of an abundant water-supply was the prime requisite to make the ranch possible. This is obtained from two large springs far back in the Funeral Mountains, which pour their streams upon the burned-out Death Valley soil through two great aqueducts, one of steel and one of masonry. Part of the water is diverted along the route to freshen a heavy growth of willows planted to give shade to the watercourse. But in spite of this, the loss of water from evaporation is very great, and in summer the water emerges from the aqueduct at temperatures up to 110 degrees. Men and live stock, of course, can not drink it so hot. Cooling is therefore effected by means of large evaporation 'ollas,' and the drinking water is quickly reduced to 70 degrees in the hottest weather.

"The humidity of Death Valley's atmosphere varies like that of other places, but according to analysis made by the United States Weather Bureau, its air is the driest known. Its average moisture content is less than .01 per cent. Water

thus becomes as volatile as gasoline and evaporation-cooling is accomplished with great rapidity. It is this speedy evaporation that has largely made Furnace Creek Ranch possible. The ranch The ranch is primarily a hay farm, the principal crop being alfalfa, which is fed to cattle and hogs. After being drest, the meat is sent to the mining-camps. The live stock could not live through to the mining-camps. The live stock could not live through the scorehing summer if it were not for the cooling influence of shower-baths with which their corrals are equipped. cattle, horses, and mules are further protected from the blistering winds by having the sides of their pens covered with sheet metal. The hogs have an irrigation-ditch wallow in the shade of some cottonwood trees, and when the hot weather sweeps the valley, about all that is to be seen of them above the surface is their snouts. Even the hens, whose aversion to bathing is proverbial, have little hesitancy about entering the poultry-yard to be 'hosed off.' All manner of vegetables grow well in the irrigated soil, but are not cultivated to any great extent because of the petty-thieving instincts of the Indians. Watermelons and cantaloups attain large size and excellent quality.

"White men can not live long in the withering heat. Consequently all the work about the ranch is done by Indians of



SHEET-IRON FENCE TO PROTECT THE CATTLE FROM THE BLISTERING WIND.

the Piute and Shoshone tribes under the direction of an educated foreman. The average life of a white man in Death Valley is very short. Three white foremen employed on the ranch lasted two summers each, and perished during the third. Two others went insane, and attempted to flee out of the valley on foot. Neither of them lived to get out of the maze of Funeral Mountain



LOOKING OVER FUNERAL MOUNTAINS INTO DEATH VALLEY.

The farm, in the Valley, is indicated by the arrow.

cañons. The present foreman has survived seven summers, and is soon entering upon his eighth. He attributes his ability to resist the heat to his superb constitution, temperate habits, and hygienic living. He has attained a degree of comfort by constructing a large fan driven by water-power. During the hottest days of the summer he makes his bed in front of the fan after sprinkling the floor and wetting his blankets. For all work is then done at nights, when the temperature over the valley floor descends to about 120 degrees."

Some favorite demonstrations of Death Valley's heat, we are told, are even more interesting than the government figures. When Mr. Hogg made his first trip into the valley the temperature stood at 142 degrees upon his arrival at Furnace Creek Ranch. By way of avoiding another mound in the local cemetery, he was advised by the ranch foreman to get into the water, clothes and all. This suggestion was followed by rolling in an irrigation-ditch, with only the removal of watch, compass, and other trinkets from the pockets. Thirty minutes after emerging from the water every thread of clothing was as dry again as if it had never been wet. Of course, the rapid evaporation had meanwhile had the desired cooling effect. We read further:

"The ranch foreman later took two fresh eggs and buried them in the sand in the sun. Ten minutes later he removed the eggs, cracked the shells, and handed over the meats. They were thoroughly baked and ready to eat. Fresh beef cut in strips and hung in the sun becomes jerked meat in a few hours. Alfalfa cut in the field becomes cured hay in an hour and a half, and vegetables, even including potatoes, shrivel up and become bulletlike if exposed to the sun's heat for a single afternoon. The hens sit on their eggs, not to incubate them, but to keep the temperature down to prevent their being cooked. The birds, of course, nest in the shade of the trees and shrubs, but even there the eggs are ruined if a hen deserts her nest for more than about two hours.

"The Stygian temperature of Death Valley lasts for about five months of the year, usually from May 1 until October; the other months are cool and pleasant. Rain is virtually unknown. Consequently the irrigation of Furnace Creek Ranch is continuous.

"There are marvelous scenic attractions for travelers in Death Valley and the surrounding mountain country, but heretofore few tourists have looked upon its wonders because of the hazards and hardships of making the journey. The possibilities of the district for tourist exploitation have been recognized by the railroads and the owners of the borax-mines, with the result that a definite plan is about to be launched by which this wild, picturesque region is to be thrown open to travelers. This calls for an improved passenger and guide service into the valley from one of the transcontinental main lines, and the erection of a first-class tourist hotel at Furnace Creek Ranch. With this plan in operation, and backed by an extensive adver-

tising campaign, Death Valley with its weird and fantastic mirages, its snow-clad backgrounds, and its marvelous rainbow colorings, is destined to become one of the scenic wonders of the nation. The maintenance of Furnace Creek Ranch and the success of its cultivation have been largely experimental work, leading up to the broader project outlined for the future."

MOTORLESS JAPAN

THE TALK OF ESTABLISHING an automobile industry in Japan seems to be built on slight foundation, owing to the lack of streets or bridges suitable for motortraffic, we are told by Marshall J. Root, of New York, writing in The American Machinist (New York) on "Industrial Conditions in Japan." He goes on:

"The thoroughfares usually have no sidewalks, compelling pedestrians to use the street itself. The drainage is at the side, in gutters at least a foot deep, and if a motor vehicle drops a wheel into one of these gutters it is in difficulty. Then, too, many of the streets and roads are barely wide enough for two cars to pass. Just as an example of the difficulties of motor traffic, I may mention a ride from Tokyo to Yokohama, a distance of only eighteen miles. The whole trip was a problem of working one's way through a mass of pedestrians, jinrikishas, and cooliecarts, and required two and one-half hours."

In some other respects, also, Mr. Root finds industrial Japan behind the times. He writes:

"Large plants for the building of machine tools of various kinds have been developed in the past five years. Quantity production is, of course, unknown, and the shops of necessity make any kind of machine ordered. Much of the shop equipment had to be built in Japan, with few facilities and few me-chanics skilled in this kind of work, and the shop-owners and managers realize that the machines are not first-class, especially for a shop building other machine tools. . . Production at the present time is very low as compared with shops in the United States. They use practically no jigs or fixtures, and the output per man is necessarily low. Foundries are particularly bad, both as to quality and quantity of eastings turned out. Except in the larger establishments, such as the ship-builders, government shops, etc., which employ chemists in their laboratories, very little attention is paid to the mixture, with the usual result of such neglect. The larger machine-tool builders have in most instances very modern equipment as to the handling of their products, such as overhead cranes, etc., but are wofully lacking in modern methods and equipment for accurate production. On the other hand, due to the abnormal price paid for machinetools during the war, most of the machine works are in a very strong financial position. They are planning to develop their plants into real manufacturing establishments as fast as the market warrants—and this means not only the markets of Japan but of China and of Siberia."

LETTERS - AND - ART

FEARS OF THE ALL-DEVOURING MOVIES

ERTAIN ANIMALS HAVE BEEN KNOWN to devour their offspring, but did one ever hear of the reverse happening, when the offspring ate up the parent? The movie seems to be developing an appetite that will not be content until it has swallowed the whole theater industry. The sale of the Charles Frohman Corporation to the Famous Players-Lasky

AST PURNACES 1 000 000 TIWAY AND MANY HOMES FOR EMPLOYES BOARD OF TRADE SEAT SELLS FOR 10 000 DLS CHGO - BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP SOLD FOR 10 000 DLS UP 200 FROM PREVIOUS SALE PAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP OFFICERS RE-ELECTED COFFEE 11 30 RAM PRICES - MAR 14 60 MAY 15 JLY 15 23 SEP 15 05 DEC 15 08 STOCK MARKET UPTOWN BEAR CROWD BECAME ACTIVE SHORTLY BE-PORE 11 O-CLOCK AND ON THEIR BELIEF THAT RALLY HAD GOME PAR ENOUGH PUT OUT SOME NEW SHORT LINES -BUT SELLING OF THIS CHARACTER ACCOMPLISHED TITTLE AND AROUND 11 15 OIL STOCKS GOT ABOVE OPENING LEVELS - THIS NEW ADVANCE WAS HELP BY STATEMENT PUBLISHED BY DOW JONES & CO IMPORT MOVEMENT IS EXPECTED 95 000 000 DLS A WES CONSIDE WHERE THE MOVIES STAND ON THE TICKER. Wall Street now gets "Movie" news along with reports of other

Corporation has called attention to the fact that some of the leading theatrical managers are already safely within the movie fold to take with one hand what is denied to the other. Others not so circumstanced decry the movie's "baneful effect on the drama." Wall Street, it is said, has invested of late more than \$100,000,000 in the celluloid art, and with this, it is alleged, "financiers are able to buy up leading theaters in the country, star players, and prominent legitimate producers, carrying all of this over as material for the film industry." Morris Gest, the manager quoted by Mr. Frank Vreeland in the New York Sun-Herald, says:

big business, showing where this industry stands in finance.

"Unless something is done within the next three years Wall Street will be in complete control of the theater. I don't want to live to see that day. Artistry and filthy money are not and never will be good bedfellows. In writing to-day the dramatist has to consider both the stage and the screen."

William A. Brady, one of those confessedly inside both branches of the play industry, takes a less pessimistic view of the future:

"From one standpoint, the present movement of motionpicture producers in relation to the theater is an advantage. From another standpoint it is open to question. Financially speaking, the arrangement by which film concerns are in some instances taking over theatrical organizations has been a distinct help to the stage. It has brought in capital that was never interested in the theater before, and the Wall Street groups, their interest having been aroused, are likely to be more and more concerned in theatrical productions.

"The movies have already influenced the spoken drama to a great extent. They have speeded it up. A melodrama like 'The Storm,' for instance, or 'At 9:45' would never have been written in the way it is to-day if it had not been for the movies. And plays like 'The Purple Mask,' not originally intended for

the films, would make 'corking' good movie scenarios.

"As to the interference of a magnificent thought from the stage to the screen—well, there is the experience of Shakespeare. One of the finest things that was ever done in celluloid was Beerbohm Tree's picture version of 'Macbeth,' yet it was a failure. If Shakespeare doesn't always spell ruin for a manager on the stage to-day, he certainly does on the screen."

Lee Shubert, another manager, tells how the movies can pay so much higher salaries than can the regular theaters—"because they are paying virtually for an actor's lifetime work in one production." To make this clear:

"A picture may run in three hundred cities all over the world for three hundred weeks. The returns from this are vast in comparison to the outlay, so that the salary paid to an actor for five weeks' work in this one picture, tho higher than we can pay, is practically nothing in view of the fact that the picture runs for three hundred weeks. On the other hand, when we pay an actor for a week's work we get exactly eight performances out of him—no more.

"That is why theatrical managers have to create a new field of talent to replace the old stars, and why they now usually stipulate in their contracts with the younger players that these newcomers are not to appear in pictures while working for them."

The moving-picture producer, on the other hand, lays the problem squarely on the public to decide between the contestants. "If photoplays prove to be more interesting, more entertaining, more artistic than the plays of the spoken stage, then photoplays will receive the public's patronage in preference to the drama." The claims of the photoplay, as Mr. D. W. Griffith makes them, are not modest:

"They have actually raised the standards of production on the stage. A producer in the legitimate field must be more realistic nowadays, because the movies have accustomed audiences to solid, substantial sets on an elaborate scale. The stage producer can no longer have stairs that shake visibly or walls that quiver when a door is opened.

"So much for the material side. Artistically they have influenced the drama to move with more rapidity and directness, and have forced the producer to put on plays more realistically. I believe the theater, tho it was hurt a few years ago at the start of the motion-picture business, has actually been benefited in the end by the films, for it was never so prosperous as it is now.

"As for the charge that the theater will just be used as a training-ground for productions that are afterward to be used for the movies, that is absurd. As a matter of fact, there are very few plays now on the boards that can not be turned into pictures, regardless of whether they were intended for the screen. Of course, there are some plays, appealing to particular types of audiences, that we wouldn't film, because the movies are designed to appeal to a wide public all over the country, not a certain section of highbrows or lowbrows in New York."

In England complaint is made that the cinema, as the preference in name is there, kills the reading of books. Not, indeed, of good books, claims Mr. Alec Waugh in the London Evening Standard; but then, "the genuine book-loving public is not large." What, after all, is a sale of twenty thousand in a community of fifty millions? "Only a very small percentage of the public has at any time really cared for books, but those few are very loyal, and are not easily led away from their first love." But—

"The cinema is very likely to affect, and is indeed affecting, the reading of that large public who in the past only read books for want of something better to do—that public of typists, nurses, clerks, and domestic servants who subscribed to Peq^*

Paper and the Violet Library fifteen years ago. The domestic servant used to spend all her spare time knitting, with a novelette propt up in front of her against her cup. Now she goes to the pictures. I have noticed this particularly in the case of our own cook. She never reads anything at all—except, perhaps, a newspaper on Sunday. Instead, she goes to the pictures two or three times a week.

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"Well, is this, or is it not, a good thing? Personally, I think it is. What could be worse for a person than to live continually in the company of the unreal heroes and heroines of the novelette? Those stories, with their pseudo-religion, their pseudo-sentiment, and tinsel emotionalism, created an entirely false set of values. The cinema is infinitely nearer to reality.

"No doubt the situations that appear on the screen are sometimes improbable, but they are interpreted by genuine artists. The actors and the actresses who work for the films are every bit as good as those appearing on the London stage. Indeed, I doubt if there is any modern actress as great as Pauline Frederick."

A contrast of the moving-picture industry in England and America is given in an interview in the London *Times* by Mr. Edward Godal, the managing director of the British and Colonial Kinematograph Company:

"Mr. Godal declares that after his experiences in the United States he is convinced that so far England is only playing with the film industry, We had only about 3 600 nightness here.

We had only about 3,600 picture-theaters here, as against 20,000 in the United States. The utmost that a British producer can afford to spend under present conditions on any one picture is £10,000. In the United States they can afford to spend £200,000, and still make a profit. According to Mr. Godal, the American film, 'The Miracle Man,' cost £50,000 to produce, and brought in £500,000. Apart from the United States, no British picture is likely to take more than £30,000 in gross receipts for the whole world.

"The reason that the American picture-theaters were having very little to do with British films was not prejudice, but the fact that they were not worth having from the American point of view. If only films came up to their standard they would be bought, no matter what part of the world they came from. 'Twelve Ten' was sold on November 27, and was being exhibited in every picture-theater on Broadway, with two exceptions, on December 25, a great improvement on the conditions in this country, where a picture was often not shown until a year or eighteen months after it had been completed. American distributers were hungering for new films taken in new localities, a fact which was proved by the announcement that many of the companies proposed to produce films in Europe. When the British industry grew larger the United States would welcome competition, and it was the duty of those connected with the industry here to go out for more capital, to build bigger studies, to get the best talent available and to provide better lighting.

to get the best talent available, and to provide better lighting.
"Mr. Godal mentioned that in every studio in the United
States at the present moment there is an official whose duty it
is to see that Bolshevism does not creep into any film."

E. B. Osborn mournfully reports in the London Morning Post that "nearly all the ranching lands in Western Canada have been taken up by film companies and filled with a dense population of actors, actresses, and producers."

AMERICANIZING THE "ROOKIE"

HERE the melting-pot is boiling the hottest seems to be Camp Upton. While engaged in making soldiers there they are also making Americans, and it is a question which ideal is uppermost. The war taught us that Americanism and illiteracy were elements that did not mix. Conscription showed us the alarming extent of illiteracy that existed in this country, not only among foreign-born, but also native-born. A special war act had to provide for the acceptance of illiterates within the ranks, but schools were immediately opened in every camp to remedy this defect.

"The Army wanted men, not mere creatures," says Harvey's



FOURTH-GRADE STUDENTS AT CAMP UPTON,

Learning the fundamentals of a common-school education along with "the principles of American government and political, industrial, and social organization."

Weekly (New York), and the return of peace does not alter the Army's need. "The small Army needed in peace, however, could readily be recruited from the literate portion of the nation, leaving the illiterates to their fate," says this writer; but the Army's judgment "commanded a wider scope than mere military needs," and embraced civic needs as well. Therefore—

"It is the purpose to continue this work, as it is being continued at Upton; to enlist native illiterates and non-English-speaking aliens in time of peace as well as in the emergency of war, and to make the illiterates literate, and the aliens Americans."

Addressing, if in oblique glances, the "dissatisfied" portions of the people, *Harvey's* tells in a paragraph the work done at Camp Upton:

"This military camp, this concrete presentation of what our pacifist friends affect to regard as sheer brute force and savagery, what does it do for every one who comes within its influence? If he is an alien—whether he be Hussein from Morocco, Stanislaw from Poland, Konstantine from Greece, Angelo from Italy, Pedro from Spain, Arron from Transylvania—it teaches him to read and write the English language, and to understand the American Constitution and system of government, and to be American not only in khaki uniform but in mind and heart, in thought and feeling. If he is a native American, perhaps of many generations of American descent, born perhaps within the shadow of Independence Hall, and yet unable to read or write the language of the Declaration of Independence, it does for him in a few months what twenty years of civilian life neglected to do: it teaches him to read and write, to perform the simple operations of arithmetic, to know the history of his country.

and to understand its Constitution and laws. That is what the Army of the United States is doing for education. That is its answer to Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism and all the other menaces to our peace and integrity."

Besides the un-Americanized foreign-born are to be found many of native stock in whose interests the work at Upton is undertaken. The results probably justify the writer's statement that "it is one of the most practical and efficient activities in behalf of American citizenship that is being done within the



AN ACE WHO OVERCAME EIGHT PLANES.

Angelo Quaglia, first lieutenant in the Italian air service, now a pupil
in Americanism at Camp Upton.

borders of the Republic." Willis Fletcher Johnson, writing in the North American Review of some of the types gathered here, touches on the nerve of our national illusion that we are an educated nation:

"'I hope, sir, that I shall be able to learn to read and write while I am here.'

"It was a stalwart young man, of twenty-four or twenty-five, who said it, with a wistfulness and a pathos that the words alone fail to convey. He was a native of Florida, of Anglo-Saxon stock, with half a dozen generations of American ancestors. Legally, he would be eligible to the Presidency of the United States. And in the early years of the twentieth century, in the country which boasts the greatest free-school system in the world, he had grown to manhood unable to read or write his native tongue.

"Where were you born?' my friend the Major asked in passing another young man, who was laboriously writing a few simple words in an unformed, childish hand, but regarding them with something of the pride which the sculptor feels at liberating the hidden angel from the block of stone. 'In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sir,' he replied. 'Did you never go to school when you were a child?' 'Not a day, sir, until I came here.' 'Why not?' 'Well, sir, my mother died when I was nine days old, and my father when I was four years; and—I had to make my living.'

And so, almost within the shadow of Independence Hall, he was permitted to grow to manhood unable to read the Declaration that made that hall famous.

"'Why did you come here?' I asked another. 'Well, sir, it was like this: up in Michigan, where I was born, I could scarcely make a living. You see, sir, I had never had a chance to learn to read and write, and so the only work I could get was shoveling sand or something like that. And I had to have foreigners, sir, who weren't even citizens of the United States, bossing me and getting three or four times my pay, just because they could read and write and I couldn't. So I came here, sir, for they told me that here I could learn to read and write."

It was the failure of the nation to utilize the schoolmaster "to meet the vital necessities of the nation which literally compelled the camp to take up the work of the classroom, the Army to become an academy."

"For years we had been boasting of the intelligence of the nation, and of a percentage of illiteracy so small as to be negligible. The census reports were flattering, of course. It is 'as easy as lying' for an illiterate to answer 'yes' when the canvasser asks, 'Can you read and write?' He is not required to prove it by the act. But when the Great War came on and we had to summon soldiers to fight for the nation's life, there was a different showing. The examining boards under the Conscription Act were not content with such facile question and answer. They got the facts. And the appalling fact that they found out was that of the young men of military age in the United States, so far at 'least as the national language was concerned, about one in every four was illiterate. To be exact, 24.9 per cent. of them were unable to read the Constitution of the United States or an American newspaper, or to write a letter in English to the folk at home."

Learning the fundamental branches of a common-school education, the recruits also are taught something of "the fundamental principles of American Government and political, industrial, and social organization." Moreover—

"They are led to take an intelligent American view, not alone of historical facts, but also of current events and conditions. Note how they deal with the 'dismal science' of political economy.

"He was, I believe, an Italian. He listened with rapt attention to a discussion of the high cost of living, and strikes, and what not else, dawning appreciation kindling in his face till at last it blazed forth in words:

"'I see! I see! I get two dollars a day. Not enough. So I strike, get four dollars; twice as well off as before. Pretty soon fellow in shop across the street, he strikes, too. He get four dollars. Some other fellows strike; all get more wages. So many strikes, so little work done, things get scarce, prices go up. Pretty soon when I go to buy things, my four dollars not buy as much as two did. Strike no good!"
"And I thought, what a pity that some officers of labor-unions

"And I thought, what a pity that some efficers of labor-unions and members of Congress could not for three months be 'rookies' at Camp Upton!"

There is a picture here of the difference between men who take their education as a part of play, and play—or in this case drill—as a part of their education. Mr. Johnson shows what the men down at Upton think of it:

"One of the staff said to me at Upton, in the presence of two or three score of the student rookies: 'If there's anything wrong with the food, the men grumble. If their clothes are not right, they kick. But if there's any cutting down or slackening of school work, there's a riot!' And the men standing around heard him, and vigorously smiled and nodded assent. And as dusk was falling at the close of a November day in which, since morning, the men had been hard at work, studying, reciting, drilling, marching, and counter-marching in review, a day's work that would have driven both the 'grinds' and the football squad of a college to revolt, or to collapse, I saw hundreds of the men, physically so weary that only military pride kept them from drooping, resolutely clinging to their desks and seeking the last words of instruction, and finally leaving the school-rooms with manifest reluctance and regret when the overwearied teachers were compelled to dismiss them for the day.

"What do they think of it? There was one, a Dane, who 'took a day off' and went up to New York. Coming back, he brought six of his countrymen, who, because of what he had told them of the Army, wanted to join it too."

The Chicago News cites another case:

"Joe Shestak shifted his rifle and turned to glance at the crowd of admiring high-school cadets about him.

"'Are you a Bolshevik any more, Joe?' a friend in the crowd who had recognized him queried.

"No, sir, I'm an American!' returned Joe, and drew himself up proudly at 'attention,' a splendid figure in khaki.

In Joe there lives a story of the melting-pot of the Army. Three months ago Joe Shestak, nominally citizen, lived in the heart of a Russian colony at 1217 South Jefferson Street. He shuffled along in his step, imbibed 'Red' literature, and worked when he had to at his job of common laborer.

"To-day Joe is a soldier in the American Army, proud of his job, proud of his country, and proud of himself. tion has taken place in less than six months. But during that time Joe has become a trained soldier, has learned to speak and write English with a fair fluency, and, above all, according to his commanding officer, has acquired a burning spirit of true Americanism."

CAPPING KIPLING

THO KNOWS HIS KIPLING? Many doubtless think they do, but what would be their fate when confronted with a Kipling examination-paper? Such a test would perhaps prove whether or not a reviewer in the London Morning Post was right when in claiming Kipling as the "greatest of living English poets," he backed this up by the statement that he was "the most frequently quoted by his own people and the most familiar to all sorts and conditions of intelligent foreigners." So familiar does this reviewer take Kipling to be that he balks at a "review" of the lately issued "inclusive edition" of the poet's verse and sets an examinationpaper instead. In offering it there may be a tongue thrust in his cheek in view of the claim made of the wide-spread knowledge of this poet. We pass it on to let the reader test himself:

"Every educated person ought to be well acquainted with his work; if he (or she) has become perfunctory in his past of a liberal education, so serious a shortcoming ought to be amended without delay. So the best plan for the critic is to set a brief examination-paper, by means of which the reader may test the extent and accuracy of his (or her) knowledge of the most indispensable of modern master-poets. The following quotations have been selected almost at random, on the principle of sores Virgiliana, and you, the examinee, are required in each case to give the origin and context of the excerpt:

(1) Dun and saffron, robed and splendid.

Broke the solemn, pittying Day.
And the mutter of the dying never spoiled the lover's klss.
Thy feet have trod so near to God
I may not follow them.

The grandam of my grandam was the Lyre—
(O the blue below the little fisher-huts!)

- For this is our virtue; to track and betray; Preparing great battles a sea's width away.
- The joy of an old wound waking. He spoke and exacted the truth, and the basest believed him.
- We are not ruled by murderers, but only—by their friends. Four things greater than all things are— Women and Horses and Power and War.
- We go to dig a nation's grave as great as England was.

Furious in luxury, merciless in toil,

Terrible in strength, renewed from a tireless soil. Never while the bars of sunset hold.

- The savage wars of peace. Her contentions are her children, Heaven help him who denies!

Witness the magic coffer stocked With convoluted runes.

- With convoluted runes.

 (16) I mark the arrow outen the fern
 That flies so low and sings so clear.

 (17) For to admire an' for to see,
 For to be'old this world so wide—

 (18) Parrots very busy in the trellised pepper-vine.

- And a high sun over Asia shouting, "Rise and shine!" To learn and discern of his brother the clod, (19) Of his brother the brute and his brother the God. Anger is the egg of Fear.
- But passed into eclipse, Her kiss upon their lips-

- Even Belphobe's, whom they gave their lives for!

 (22) Room for his shadow on the grass—let it pass!

 (23) Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,

 And a thousandth of an inch to give us play.

 (24) Ere you go triumphing, crowned, to the stars,

 Pity noor fighting men broke in the water. Pity poor fighting-men, broke in the wars.

"INVERTED" HIGHBROWS

HE SUPERIOR PERSON got a name that will no doubt eling to him so long as men speak in English when he was dubbed a "highbrow." The inventor of the word, whether it be Will Irwin or Gellett Burgess, may live to hear it said, "I'd rather have used that word first than beaten the Kaiser"; but that will depend on the growth of the cloud of modern instances such as Mr. Oliver Herford in Leslie's Weekly imagines gathering to-day to support Dr. Funk's view of them. The Sydney Smith of our day sees them as "inverted":

"Mr. Isaac K. Funk., D.D., LL.D., in his justly famous Dictionary gives 'Highbrow' as a slang term for a 'Person observed or imagined to take a superior attitude toward the generality of mankind.

"Mr. Funk's definition is quite all right, but it would have pleased me better ('intrigued me rather more,' as the highbrow would say) if he had said 'poses in an inverted attitude before the generality of mankind.' The 'Inverted attitude' being to collect his thoughts, which in that way are allowed to percolate downward through the system and accumulate by degrees in the inverted dome of thought.

'The highbrow wears his brains on his nose (with heavy black rims) and he would rather analyze a dissonance than compose a symphony, or talk about a thistle than smell a rose.

"He believes-or believes himself to believe-that Meter is as wholly out of place in verse as Melody in music, he regards any-



THESE ARE HIGHBROWS AS OLIVER HERFORD SEES THEM IN "LESLIE'S

thing approaching a 'tune' as vulgar, and it is a matter of supreme indifference to him whether it was Lee or Jake that wrote the Schubert 'Serenade.

His theater is the place for gloomy imagination, introspective soliloquy, and nightmare scenery, his church for melodramatics and musical comedy.

"He believes that the first duty of Fiction, Dancing, Music, Hair and Government is to be Russian or on the Russian

"He would smack his lips over a double portion of Axle-grease flavored with Gasoline if the head-waiter assured him it was the very latest thing in Russian Caviar.

There is only one Russian product that the Highbrow hates, and that is Russia Leather, and Russia Leather is the only fragrant thing that comes out of Russia."

THE "DANCE OF LIFE"-Dancing was at fever heat just before the war, and writers who love to philosophize history pointed it out as a symptom of the great conflict to come. Now that the war is over and dancing resumed it is still a symptom, and parallels are sought again in the past. "Diarists writing about the period after the Napoleonic wars allude to the same outbreak of the dancing habit," says Philip Gibbs, in the London Daily Chronicle, adding:

"It is perhaps-almost certainly-the reaction of youth against the tragedy of war and the pervading gloom of years when sacrifice was demanded by the gods. It is the dance of life following the dance of death, and a joyous proclamation of youth's divine rights against unnatural discipline.

There must be some tremendous law of psychology in this enthusiasm, because it is not restricted to one nation or to one class, but is general, I believe, among all the peoples who were involved in the great conflict, directly or indirectly—that is to say, nearly all the world. Going about Europe in the latter part of last year, and in America, during the first months of it, I tracked the progress of this dancing 'craze' and could not escape from its spheres of influence."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA STILL FIGHTING HUNGER IN EUROPE

PERFECTLY NATURAL DESIRE has arisen in the minds of many Americans to know to what extent the relief work of which we heard so much during the war is still being carried on by American agencies in Europe. We learn almost daily of the return of workers and the disbanding of relief organizations, yet at the same time heart-breaking appeals for aid are still coming to our ears and a number of new relief organizations are raising funds and recruiting workers. To what extent has relief work been withdrawn? How much are we still doing? What parts of Europe can get along without

our aid, and what parts are in bitter and perhaps ever-increasing distress? All these questions are answered definitely by Bruno Lasker in The Surveu, in the course of what that magazine calls "The First Comprehensive Review of American Relief Activities in Europe and the Near East." It may surprize some readers to know that while many relief activities are being brought to an end, we are still feeding every day more than two and a half million children in Austria, Czecho - Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Russia, Hungary, and Armenia; that a single denominational committee is doing

important reconstruction work in seven countries; that nearly a score of agencies are still at work in France, and that American Jews are contributing millions for relief in Poland and elsewhere.

Europe's one great need is food. In some parts the need, tho pressing, is temporary; in others it is likely to continue for years, as shown on the accompanying map. To meet these needs for food and for clothing and to help in reconstruction these eight major American relief agencies are operating in more than one country, Mr. Lasker points out:

American Relief Administration (European Children's Fund).
American Red Cross.
Near-East Relief.

Joint Distribution Committee (Jewish). American Friends Service Committee.

Y. M. C. A. Y. W. C. A.

The National Allied Relief Committee.

In telling what these agencies are doing and to what extent they are closing up their work, Mr. Lasker avoids comparisons and depends on facts gathered from the agencies themselves. The American Relief Administration, which was officially authorized by Congress to carry on the Food Administration's humanitarian work in Europe, legally expired last summer; "but not until efficient organizations for the feeding of children had been set up in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, Roumania, and

the non-Bolshevik part of northwest Russia." This work is now being earried on on a voluntary basis, and Congress is being asked to vote further amounts to be made available to foreign governments for loans with which to purchase American food. It is expected that only \$50,000,000 will be appropriated, "an amount estimated sufficient to preserve Austria and Armenia from starvation and to contribute toward the requirements of Poland." The Children's Fund, supported now by voluntary contribution, withdrew from Roumania last August. In October it extended its work of providing meals for undernourished children to

Hungary, and in December to Armenia. "The Children's Fund makes no direct appeal to the public, but disburses money entrusted to it by various American organizations, notably those of foreignborn citizens who desire to aid their home countries," including:

The American Committee for German Children.

The American Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria.

The American Committee for Relief of Hungarian Sufferers.

The Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Relief Agnecies (in part).

The Committee for American Relief in Poland. The Central Committee for Russian Relief.



A HUNGER MAP OF EUROPE.

In the striped areas there will be hunger till the next harvest; in the checkered area food shortage will be permanent unless political conditions ϵ e changed.

The Methodist Centenary (in part). The American Jugo-Slav Relief. The Roumanian Relief Committee.

Over 2,500,000 now receive a daily meal from the Children's Fund as follows:

Austria		 			. 225,000
Czecho-Slovakia		 			. 600,000
Jugo-Slavia		 	*******	**********	. 200,000
Poland					
Lithuania		 			40,000
Latvia Esthonia		 	*******	*********	
Non-Bolshevik I	2 megia	 			
Hungary					
Armenia		 			. 150,000
Total					2.661.000

Besides providing meals, there is a distribution of clothing, and, "according to present plans, about 1,200,000 children will receive outfits consisting of a pair of heavy shoes, two pairs of heavy stockings; a suit of underclothes, and enough heavy woolen cloth to make a suit of outer garments, together with needles, thread, and buttons."

The American Red Cross is now winding up its overseas work. "At the beginning of the present year it still operated in France, England, Italy, Belgium, Siberia, North Russia (Archangel), Switzerland, the Balkans, and Palestine; but every month the number of workers in these various fields becomes smaller." The work of the Red Cross in the Balkans, however, still

"surpasses in volume that of all other voluntary relief agencies combined, excepting the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Funds." Altho the American Red Cross is thus withdrawing its special work, it is an important part of the International League of Red Cross Societies, whose aims are emergency relief, preventive medicine, and child welfare. H. P. Davison is chairman of the board which directs the League's work. An active campaign against typhus has already been started in Poland, in which a number of national organizations are cooperating.

The Near-East Relief Committee, formerly known as the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, is now operating throughout Asia Minor from Egypt in the south, through Syria, Palestine, Persia, and the Caucasus and Turkey proper. Its food-relief work has been very successful. The committee now employs 87,080 workers in industrial workshops, maintains forty-four hospitals with a monthly clinic attendance of 150,000, and sixteen homes for women rescued from harems. About six hundred relief-workers are in the field for this committee, and their ranks are augmented by workers from denominational mission boards and college and Y. W. C. A. units.

The three organizations for Jewish war-sufferers, federated in the Joint Distribution Committee, distribute funds in practically all of Europe except Soviet Russia and in Palestine, Persia, and Siberia, and in other countries as need arises. The principal European office is in Warsaw. Between November, 1914, and November, 1919, this committee distributed more than \$25,000,000. It is doing a great deal of work in Poland, where it has nearly nine hundred relief centers.

The American Friends Service Committee is engaged in relief reconstruction work in France, Serbia, Poland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Palestine, and Mexico. It has sent from America 657 workers to France, nineteen to Germany, fourteen to Serbia, six to Russia, one to Poland. Many of the workers in France are now moving into Central Europe. A recent reporter is quoted as saying that in France "the three-cornered combination of English Friends, American Friends, and American Red Cross proved to be an ideal arrangement."

The Y. M. C. A. is carrying on considerable miscellaneous work in Europe. It is helping people in the devastated area of France; it is cooperating with the Polish Government to help war-prisoners; it is preparing for extensive work in Russia; it has forty-three trained secretaries aiding reconstruction in Czecho-Slovakia; it is doing welfare work in Greece and around Constantinople, and is cooperating with other agencies in Palestine, Egypt, and Mesopotamia.

The Y. W. C. A. is working for women and girls through its War-Work Council in a number of European countries, including France, Poland, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, Belgium, Roumania, and the Near East. Their budget for 1919 was \$3,000,000, and will be about a third of that for 1920.

The National Allied Relief Committee, according to Mr. Lasker's account, "is important as the consolidating link of many of the smaller American relief agencies, especially in France. In addition to the collection of funds for the affiliated organizations, the committee maintains a general fund for undesignated contributions."

The writer in The Survey now turns to note what is being done to meet the individual needs of the different countries. In France the chief fields are antituberculosis and child-welfare work. The Rockefeller Commission has taken over the antituberculosis campaign of the Red Cross, whose child-welfare work has been practically abandoned. The Y. M. C. A. is nearly through in France. The Friends are continuing their work and are maintaining a number of hospitals and homes for the needy. The Friends are also doing a large amount of extremely important reconstruction work of permanent value. For instance, its agricultural department has done plowing,

(Continued on page 129)

METHODIST STAND ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

HE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is the keystone of industrial organization, and is the central point on which have hinged many of the disputes between capital and labor. It is recognized in principle by Methodist authority, and The Living Church, an organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, regrets that this recognition "contrasts sadly with the timidness of our own legislative body." Shortly before the final adjournment of the last Episcopal General Convention and at a time when the attendance was small, a resolution indorsing the principle of collective bargaining was dropt because a number of deputies objected to consideration and others stated that they did not know what the term implied. In noting this, The Living Church prints several extracts from official Methodist utterances, which indicate a very definite denominational attitude:

General Conference of 1908:

"The organization of labor is not only the right of laborers and conducive to their welfare, but is incidentally of great benefit to society at large. . . Their efforts to improve their conditions should receive our heartiest cooperation. "

General Conference of 1912:

"The immediate application, in every industry, of the principle of collective bargaining, is not only essential to the protection of the modern industrial worker, but it is the first step toward that cooperative control of both the process and proceeds of industry which will be the ultimate expression of Christianity in industrial relationships."

General Conference of 1916:

"The first method of realizing democracy in industry is through collective bargaining. This gives wage-earners as a group the right to determine in conference with their employers the terms and conditions of employment.

"The principle of collective bargaining being generally accepted, the urgent question is what method shall embody it. To recognize the principle without supporting some method that will make it effective is but to mock the hopes and struggles of the workers with barren words and to deserve their indignation and contempt.

"There are two methods of collective bargaining now in use. One unites employers and organized workers in agreements which require the employment only of union men. In the other they jointly agree that a preference shall be shown to union men, both in hiring and dismissal, without denying the right of employment to the non-union man. . . . Between these two methods it is not the function of the Church to decide. To those employers and workers, however, who reject both of these methods as undesirable, the churches must point out that they are under moral obligation to discover some other form of collective bargaining that will make for the good of their industry and of society at large. The safety and development of the workers, the best interest of employers, the security and progress of the community all demand it."

The Board of Bishops, 1912:

"We, therefore, declare our approval of labor organizations and other defensive alliances of all whose interests are threatened or invaded. Such united and unified action is their only recourse under present conditions. . . . Nor should any Christian deny to another person the right of individual choice in the disposal of his own services. Principles are greater than present personal exigencies, and no man can afford to violate the principle under which he himself claims protection."

The Board of Bishops, 1916:

"We call upon our members as employers, investors, or wageearners to do everything in their power to further measures such as trade agreements between employers and organized workers, minimum wage-adjustments, profit-sharing cooperative plans, which look toward the maintenance of a living-wage, the correction of unjust inequalities in the distribution of wealth, the increasing democratization of industry, the Christianization of

the world's work in the name of that abundant life which our Master came to promote.

The Board of Bishops, 1919. (Special Message.)

"We favor collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure.

The Methodist Federation, notes The Living Church, adds to these its own comments:

"Speaking for ourselves, it seems to us clear:

"1. That 'grievance committees' and joint meetings to discuss conditions that arise in the course of employment do not

constitute collective bargaining.

2. That if collective bargaining is to be an effective step toward a wider democratic control of industry there must be the closest possible approach to equality of bargaining power between capital and labor.

"3. That there can not be equality of bargaining power unless capital and labor can have the same opportunity to deal as

federated units and to choose representatives.'

DENOMINATIONAL LEAGUES OF SOLDIERS

HE MORAL INFLUENCE of the ex-soldier is besought in a plan of the Presbyterian General Assembly's National Service Commission to form "The Allied Comrades" among Presbyterian war-veterans, and an association somewhat similar in character, but with the additional aim of providing permanent proof of Jewish patriotism, is the Hebrew War Veterans' Organization, which is already established. The task of forming the Presbyterian association has been given to a committee of chaplains, of which George J. Russell is chairman, and one of whose members is Paul D. Moody, Bishop Brent's associate on the head chaplaincy board in France. This idea of inviting churchmen lately in the Army or Navy to band themselves together in a peace-time society for religious and moral ends is obviously not one with any particular denominational shade, we are told in The Continent; but since it was first suggested to this denomination it was deemed better to develop it first through Presbyterian connections. If it succeeds here, effort will be made to popularize the idea so as to make it of denominational and interdenominational import. As to the attitude of the ex-service man, and, through him, of the American Legion-

"Some say that soldiers and sailors of Christian life and church experience do not wish now to be distinguished from their Christian neighbors as a special group—that their preference instead is to resume their old places as every-day members of their familiar congregations and have everybody forget, as they themselves are supposed to wish to forget, that they were ever absent on the unpleasant business of war. But in the general field of citizenship returned sailors and soldiers very readily—the great majority of them—connect themselves with the new American Legion. And in regard to that they continually say that they do not think of the legion as separating them from the common run of American life, but simply as putting them in a better position to serve, under inspiration of their war-experience, the comprehensive interests of the Over and over again it has been stated that the whole nation. American Legion was formed not to foster pride and exclusiveness among the young veterans, but to unite them in the civic service of the nation as they were so lately united in its military service. The same purpose toward the church is the ideal of 'The Allied Comrades.

"In the local church it is not even intended to be an independent society, but rather a department or subsidiary of whatever men's organization may already exist in the church's working scheme, whether brotherhood, league, club, class, or invitation committee. It is an effort to preserve the old battlefield comradeship so as to make it the core of a new enlistment

in behalf of Jesus Christ."

The chief purpose of the Hebrew War Veterans' Organiza-

tion is set forth in The Jewish Tribune (New York), which believes:

"Not only will it serve to unite the Jewish soldiers and sailors who served their country when she most needed them, but it will undoubtedly also prove an important factor in warding off all the anti-Semitic attacks that may be made on American Jews in the future, using their alleged disloyalty in the war as a pretext."

HOW SEVEN TEXTS STIRRED ST. LOUIS

DVERTISING RELIGION by placarding the street-ears with quotations from the Bible was found most effective in starting a campaign for the evangelization of St. Louis, which was followed up later by less sensational methods. Who thought of this novel idea is not publicly revealed, but the story is now told in The Christian Herald by a correspondent said to be thoroughly conversant with the facts, who explains that it was originated by a woman who wished to bring the message of the Gospel home every day "to the hearts and consciences of hundreds of thousands of people in all walks of life." After careful consideration she thought out a definite plan.

The advertising company was visited and listened sympathetically. Various paper-houses were called upon and gladly agreed to donate their services. God opened the way and 'made

good' at every turn.

On the morning of July 15 St. Louis awoke to find its whole street-car system, carrying over a million passengers daily, covered with Gospel placards-a placard in every cardifferent texts being used, one text on each placard (except that in one case two texts were used). The following were the seven texts:

"'For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall

be saved' (Rom. 10:13).

"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near' (Isa. 55:6).

. but as for "Choose you this day whom ye will serve . .

me and my house, we will serve the Lord' (Josh. 24:15).
"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin' (I John 1:7).

"'If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us' (I John 1:8).

'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners' (I Tim.

"'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest' (Matt. 11:28).

"The whole city was stirred. The passengers commented, and so did the newspapers; and even in other cities the papers

reproduced the texts and made sundry remarks.

"For an entire month the placards were carried in the cars,

and some of them for three or four months. Nothing else appeared with the texts, and no clue of any kind was given that could disclose the identity of the originator. She has preferred to remain in the background, that Christ alone might be exalted. 'And I, if I be lifted up, . . . will draw all men unto Me.'

alted. 'And I, if I be lifted up, . . . will draw all men unto Me.'
"Hundreds made inquiry, thousands doubtless were benefited, and the whole city, the writer believes, was unconsciously

influenced in the direction of God and righteousness.

"Here is the overheard testimony of one passenger, and the experience of thousands for aught we know may have been similar: 'That verse,' pointing to a text in one of the cars, 'has changed my whole day. I got on the car this morning with my heart full of bitterness and resentment. I saw the verse, the bitterness left me, and I went to my work refreshed for the day. It has blessed my whole day.""

Great good has resulted from this method of evangelization and, according to the writer in The Christian Herald, other cities took it up, and in St. Louis it was followed by a bill-board campaign during December. A hundred large bill-boards were covered with the familiar John 3:16 Gospel invitation, headed: "God's Christmas Gift." We are assured in conclusion, that "the foregoing methods of evangelism, extended also to the advertising columns of newspapers, have almost infinite possibilities, if conducted prayerfully, systematically, and without ulterior



You can digest Campbell's Beans

Campbell's Beans are made in kitchens famous for wholesome food products. Campbell's Beans are slow-cooked, which means that they are thoroughly cooked. The delicious tomato sauce—an exclusive Campbell's triumph—acts as a healthful stimulant to the digestion. These selected beans, rich in nutrition, are thus readily assimilated. Good food and delightful food!

15c a Can

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbells, BEANS

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



CURRENT - POETRY

In Edward Knoblock's play, called "My Lady's Dress," successive detached scenes showed the life tragedies involved in the production of materials for the gown that the lady wore without a thought of the hands that wrought for her. A similar idea is comprest into these lines in The Atlantic Monthly (March):

HANDS

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

Tempest without: within the mellow glow Of mingling lamp and firelight over all—Etchings and water-colors on the wall, Cushions and curtains of clear indigo, Rugs, damask-red and blue as Tyrian seas, Deep chairs, black oaken settles, hammered brass, Translucent porcelain and sea-green glass, Color and warmth and light and dreamy ease.

And I sit wondering where are now the hands That wrought at anvil, easel, wheel, and loom— Hands, slender, swart, red, gnarled—in foreign lands

Or English shops to furnish this seemly room; And all the while, without, the windy rain Drums like dead fingers tapping at the pane.

Now and then a versifier lends distinction to "The Conning Tower" of the New York *Tribune*, but he carefully conceals his identity in initials:

INVALIDED

By G. S. B.

He often stood beside his gate, An honest faced old man. When days were fair, Early and late, As I chanced by I'd mark him there-Not bent, but tremulous, Clasping the pickets; and his eyes would scan The railway-line. Ever intently thus He stood. Sometimes a coaxing Irish smile Was turned my way. "Come, rest awhile!" He'd call, and beckon with his cane; And we would talk as afternoons would wane. He told how in the middle night he woke And knew his strength had vanished at a stroke, And how he gave one broken, bitter cry, Praying that ere the morning he might die. But he had learned to bear it; liked the sun; And had not lost his old-time love of fun. He had been track-boss, so he said, Before his legs were dead. With six or eight spry lads to do The tasks he bid them to: Had lived a hearty life, keeping his section trim; In all the years no man complained of him. But, now he was laid by, others would be Doing his work—no doubt as well as he;

But G. S. B.'s muse is not always somber, as this other from the same source shows.

NIGH, TO JERICHO

BY G. S. B.

("Landscape is a state of mind."-Amiel).

A golden fortnight we had come afoot Across the Green Hills. We had looked upon Lake Willoughby, as lovely as Lucerne; And Memphremagog, whose discordant name Belies its beauty, linked with Whittier's muse. Up breezy tracks we climbed and in dark glens We rested, or beside a vocal brook, In the warm odors of the evergreens. We stood on Mansfield's summit and beheld A 'crumpled world—gigantic parapets And headlong scarps—stretched like a giant's dream:

While, seen afar through that untroubled air, Lay shimmering the long glory of Champlain. And then, as we drew on toward Jericho, A gaffer hailed us from a moss-hung barn, Wishing to know what matters called us forth—Old Home Week, so he ventured; or perhaps A ball play, or a drill at Burlington? "No, uncle," some one said, "we're simple chals, Just taking in the scenery." With mistrust He eyed us and our budgets. "Why," said he, "I've druv across these hills fer forty year An'"—this with scornful stress—"I never see No scenery!" And he watched us out of sight.

Kipling's "Open Road" may have been responsible for this Antipodean rime, but there is a native expression, less sophisticated than Kipling, in this Sydney Bulletin's verse. The pleasant converse with snakes, for example, is not common in the older world:

INVITATION TO THE ROAD

By P. F. BIRKETT

Philippa, hark to that reedy note!
It never came from a feathered throat.
It's Pan with the pipes at his bearded lips
Calling "Philippa, Philippa, burn your ships!
Come with your lover alone to-day
Over the hills and far away!

"Philippa, come to the dappled wood Before its laurels are cut for good, Or ever the skylark of youth is flown— Bird-in-hand's better than Bird-alone, And the only tune that the Panpipes play Is 'Over the hills and far away.'"

Curled in my heart like a small, sweet snake I feel the Romany urge awake.

New-found love, tho your eyes are blue Well I know you are gipsy, too!

We'll mount and ride through the golden day Over the hills and far away.

We'll ride at ease through the gold of noon Till dusk floats up with the golden moon, Hung like a lamp in a lilac-tree, A light for lovers like you and me, Till the love-tide ebbs, and we sink to sleep On a bed of bracken spread wide and deep, To wake and ride at the dawn of day Over the hills and far away.

The incessant importuning of the dead for some message from the world of spirit seldom carries with it a thought of reciprocal obligation. Mr. Peck here imagines this quite reasonably, and in the Boston *Transcript* presents the dilemma of this new faith:

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO SAY?

(To Sir Oliver Lodge)

BY SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

Sir Oliver, we hope it's true
That you have bridged the great divide,
That we may hear—indeed we do—
From Loved Ones on the other side;
For likewise loving us we know
With just as keen a longing they
Crave tidings from us too . . . but, oh,
What are we going to say?

Our Dear Ones happy where they are— For of that hope who'd be bereft?— How sad their happiness to mar By what has happened since they left! Sweet is the thought that they are spared Our sorrow's sight day after day; But . . . if they ask us how we've fared— What are we going to say?

Would not high heaven turn to hell
Unto a mother were she told
That powers of evil had worked a spell
And bound the babe she used to hold?
And all the wrongs no faith can flout,
That God, it seems, could cast away,
If Spirit voices ask about—
What are we going to say?

Ah, oftentimes we hear it said—
And we applaud the speech at birth—
'Tis truly fortunate the Dead
Surmise no more the ills of earth:
Now if the veil is to be torn,
And mystery have no further sway,
Mayn't answers true make Heaven mourn—
What are we going to say?

Sir Oliver, the hour we die,
Say, would it not be greater gain
To meet our Loved Ones in some sky
That does not know of earthly pain?
On second thought were it not best
To still dream on, and love, and pray;
For if we pray in our unrest...
What are we going to say?

Spoon River, we might say, is taking its rise in more parts of the country than just Illinois. The foregoing, and this from a little volume called "The Township Line" (Harpers), shows that it finds its way among Connecticut hills.

DOOR - STEPS

By Albert Frederick Wilson

A door-step Should be made To face the West

So that When a man Is through,

He can sit And watch the sun go down And say:

"Go along With you! My job's done."

Most of the sketches of New England types are too long for quotation, but this other brief one is a flash of the mystical character of these people. Owen Wister, by the way, has said he found a belief in the phenix to be still existent in Connecticut:

HAUNTED HOUSES

By A. W. WILSON

The Haunted House Upon my road Is neither Red nor white.

It has No shutters Barred upon a mystery.

No cedar-trees With shadows Lying on the night.

But sometimes When I ride And all my neighbors' Lamps are still

I hear a Voice! And then I say, "I guess it must Have been the wind!"

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY—III

FROM ARTHUR TO GRANT

RESIDENTS OF FIFTY YEARS - In our first article on the Presidents of the past fifty years odd we traced the path to the Presidency of President Wilson, of ex-President Taft, and of the late President Roosevelt. The pursuits of President Wilson were in the field of education and of letters, it was shown, until he suddenly loomed in politics with his nomination for the Governorship of New Jersey in 1910. President Wilson was then in his fifty-fourth year, and as an educator had reached the high rank of president of Princeton University. The high road of ex-President Taft's career was in the realm of law, from which his exceptional abilities and the course of events inevitably turned him to political life. But the late President Roosevelt, it will be recalled, joined the Republican party as soon as he had terminated his post-graduate course in law at Columbia University in order to devote himself to politics as a career. In the second article treating of the public careers through which the exalted post of the Presidency was reached, we followed the progress of William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, of Grover Cleveland, the twentysecond and the twenty-fourth President, and of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President. The late President McKinley, it was shown, had an estimable war-record and a distinguished record of service in the national legislature and as Governor of his native State of Ohio. The late President Cleveland arrived at the Presidency chiefly through the reputation he earned as Governor of New York State. The late President Harrison had a war-record and was nominated for the Presidency when he was in the United States Senate. To-day we proceed to the Presidents from Arthur to Grant, citing the New International Encyclopedia as authority for the data here presented. In the next issue we follow up these studies with authoritative statements on the powers and province of the Presidential office.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR (1830-86) - The twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He graduated from Union College in 1848, began the practise of law in 1853 and soon became conspicuous at the bar of New York. In the period of the war he served at different times as Inspector-General and as Quartermaster-General of the State of New York, and gained wide recognition for his particularly effective work in preparing the New York troops for the field. Having identified himself with the Republican party in its early days, he obtained from President Grant, in 1871, the highly desirable office of Collector of the Port of New York, and four years later his administration of the office was indorsed by a reappointment, His relations with practical politics and his attitude toward civil-service reform not tending long to maintain harmony between himself and the incoming Administration, he was removed from office by President Hayes. The power of his friends, however, was such that in 1880, partly as a concession to the unsuccessful supporters of Grant, he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and upon his election to that office manifested an activity in Senatorial politics quite unusual with Vice-Presidents. In the factional fight for the control of the New York patronage, he continued in alliance with Roscoe Conkling, the leader of the "Stalwart" faction, against the "Half-Breeds." This bitter controversy culminated in the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt; but the situation seemed altered a few months later, when, upon the death of Garfield, Arthur succeeded to the

Presidency. His administration of that office, however, was marked by a realization of its responsibilities, and by principles of procedure different from those which had earlier controlled his actions as a politician. President Arthur was avowedly a candidate for the nomination in 1884, but was defeated by James G. Blaine. He died in November 18, 1886.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD (1831-81) was the twentieth President of the United States. He was born in a log cabin at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831; was left fatherless when two years of age; and his youth was spent in alternate periods of study at school and hard manual work for his own support. In 1858 he entered his name as a student with a law firm in Cleveland, Ohio, and, tho his study was carried on by himself at Hiram, he was admitted to the bar in 1861. Having taken some part as a Republican in the campaign of 1856, he was, in 1859, elected to represent the counties of Portage and Summit in the State Senate. In August, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and in September, colonel. He concluded his military career as a majorgeneral.

Having been elected a Representative in Congress, he yielded to the solicitation of Lincoln, resigned his commission December 5, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, where he joined the radical wing of the Republican party and served as member of the Military Committee until the close of the war. On March 16, 1866, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he made an elaborate speech on the public debt and specie payments. In December, 1867, he returned to the Military Committee as chairman, and held that place during the discussions on the reconstruction of the Southern States. Later he was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of a special committee to investigate the cause of the gold panic in September, 1869, which culminated in the crisis of "Black Friday." In 1871-75 he served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In 1873 charges of corruption were made against him in relation to the Crédit Mobilier. . These attracted attention throughout the country, and especially in his own Congressional district. After earnest discussion he was renominated by the three-fourths vote of the convention, and was reelected by a large majority. The charges were renewed two years later, but were met with greater strength. In 1876, there was no opposition in the convention, and in 1878 he was reelected by a large majority. In the Forty-fourth Congress (1875-77) the Democratic party was in the majority. Garfield became a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the minority. After the Presidential election of 1876 he was one of the prominent Republicans requested to witness the counting of votes in Louisiana, and one of two Republican members appointed by the House of Representatives to sit in the Electoral Commission. In December, 1876, he was nominated by his party for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and received the same nomination on two subsequent occasions. In January, 1880, he was elected by the Ohio legislature to the United States Senate.

In the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, June, 1880, he was an earnest advocate of the nomination of John Sherman, of Ohio. The convention was divided between the advocates of General Grant and the opposition favoring James

(Continued on page 137)







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The Kerogas Burner "Flame Within a Flame" That Makes the Oil Stove 100 per cent Efficient

The wonderful new KEROGAS BURNER makes an oil stove act like a gas range, giving the same satisfactory cooking results and subject to practically the same heat control as a gas range. Be sure that the oil stove you buy is equipped with this magic device that adds the final touch of perfection to oil stove service. Look for the name KEROGAS on the burner!

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The KEROGAS Burner is built to last as long as the stove itself. One piece, all brass—simple, strong construction—rust proof, leak proof—no complicated mechanism to get out of order.

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Standard Equipment on the Better Makes of Oil Stoves

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

GOLD

GOLD PRODUCTION AND RESERVE

(From a report issued by the American Mining Congress, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1920.)

GOLD STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES

The total gold stock of the United States increased from \$1,815,976,000 on December 31, 1914, to \$3,080,510,000 on December 31, 1918, a gain in four years of \$1,264,534,000, or 69.6 per cent. This increase was due largely to the excess of gold imports over exports, as a result of the trade balance made favorable by the war exigencies of Europe. Since our entrance into the war, however, and more particularly since the embargo on the exportation of gold was lifted in June of last year, the exports have greatly exceeded the imports of gold, which had reduced the gold stock of December 31, 1918, to \$2,787,714,000 on December 31, 1919, a loss of \$292,796,000 for the year, or 9.5 per cent.

On December 31, 1914, the gold reserve in the United States held by the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to 13.3 per cent. of the total United States gold stock, while on December 29, 1916, it amounted to 25.7 per cent., and on October 31, 1919, to 70 per cent. During the year 1917 a rapid increase in the Federal Reserve gold reserve took place, rising from \$736,236,000 on December 29, 1916, to \$1,621,905,000 on December 31, 1917, a gain of \$885,669,000 or 120.3 per cent.

1919 PRODUCTION

A recent estimate places the gold production of the world for 1919 at \$350,000,000, \$31,000,000, or 8.1 per cent., less than for the preceding year. With this loss for 1919, the total amount of the decline in the world's gold prduction for the past four years was \$119,000,000, or 25.4 per cent. Of this total loss for 1919 of \$31,000,000, \$18,000,000 may be allocated to the British Empire and \$10,000,000 to the United States, the remaining \$3,000,000 being the anticipated loss in production for the gold-mines of other countries.

GOLD EXPORTS HEAVIEST ON RECORD (Editorial from The American Jeweler.)

In the ten months' period ending with October, according to the Government's report, exports of gold from the United States totaled \$270,000,000, representing by far the greatest outward movement of the metal in our history, save for the \$360,000,000 sent abroad in the first ten months of 1917. Even in 1917 there was no monthly total which approached the \$82,900,000 exported last June, immediately following the removal of the Government's embargo on shipments. For the entire year 1914, when the heavy pressure brought to bear on our markets by Europe led to the formation of the "\$100,000,000 gold pool," shipments were \$48,000,000 less than for the ten months of 1919 now elapsed.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD—CALENDAR YEARS 1912–1918 Compiled and computed from United States Mint Reports

	Compiled in	id compared ire	an Canton State	- Marine Arcports			
South Africa. Australia. Canada British India. Rhodesia. Other colonies	\$188,293,100 54,509,400 12,648,800 11,055,700 14,226,900 9,545,600	1913 \$181,885,500 53,113,200 16,598,900 12,178,000 14,274,700 11,870,800	1914 \$173,560,000 46,710,200 15,925,000 11,378,400 17,423,100 11,782,000	1915 \$188,035,156 48,988,177 18,977,901 11,522,457 18,915,324 12,387,163	1916 \$192,182,902 40,408,755 19,234,976 11,206,509 19,232,165 11,620,705	1917 \$186,503,400 35,945,500 15,200,000 10,756,800 17,245,000 10,951,600	1918 \$174,023,300 29,268,600 14,687,900 10,028,200 13,051,300 8,314,300
British total	\$290,279,500	\$289,921,100 =0.1%	\$276,996,700 =4.0%	\$298,824,178 +7.8%	\$293,886,012 =1.6%	\$276,602,300 =5.9%	\$249,373,600 =9.8%
United States	\$93,451,500	\$88,884,400 =4.9%	\$94,531,800 +6.3%	\$101,035,700 +6.9%	\$92,590,300 =8.3%	\$83,750,700 =9.5%	\$68,646,700 =18.0%
Russia South and Central America Mexico. All others	\$22,199,000 14,956,100 24,500,000 20,750,000	\$26,507,800 13,020,700 19,308,800 22,298,300	\$28,587,000 14,775,700 19,308,800 21,476,600	\$26,322,746 17,135,841 6,559,275 18,847,178	\$26,322,746 18,097,224 7,690,707 18,419,056	\$18,000,000 17,156,600 9,000,000 19,080,600	\$12,000,000 15,795,900 16,824,700 18,283,800
Total	\$82,405,100	\$81,135,600 =1.5%	\$84,148,100 +3.7%	\$68,865,040 =18.1%	\$70,529,733 +2.4%	\$62,237,200 =10.3%	\$62,904,400 +1.1%
World totalIncrease or decrease	\$466,136,100	\$459,941,100 =1.3%	\$455,676,600 =0.9%	\$468,724,918 +2.9%	\$457,006,045 = 2.5%	\$423,590,200 =7.3%	\$380,924,700 =10.1%

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEARS 1914–19 AND THE FIRST HALF 1919–20 Compiled and computed from statistics of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Years Ending June 30	Exports	Imports	Gold Balance Against U. S.	Gold Balance In Favor U. S.
1913-14	\$112,038,529	\$66,538,659	\$45,499,870	8
1914-15. 1915-16. 1916-17.	\$146,224,148 90,249,548 291,921,225	\$171,568,755 494,009,301 977,176,026		\$25,344,607 403,759,753 685,254,801
Total three war years, 1914–17	\$528,394,921 190,852,224 116,575,535	\$1,642,754,082 124,413,483 62,363,733	\$66,438,741 54,211,802	\$1,114,359,161
Total five years, 1914–19	\$835,822,680 271,135,538	\$1,829,531,298 26,088,720	\$120,650,543 245,046,818	\$993,708,618
Total five years and one-half	\$1,106,958,218	\$1,855,620,018	\$365,697,361	\$748,661,800

RATIO OF THE GOLD COVER TO THE DOLLAR OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES IN CIRCULATION Compiled and computed from Federal Reserve Bulletins.—(000 Omitted.)

Date	Total Reserves	35 % of Total Net Deposits	Gold Reserve Held Against Federal Reserve Notes After Setting Aside 35% Against Net Deposits	Federal Reserve Notes In Circulation	Ratio of Gold Cover to the Dollar of Federal Reserve Notes In Circulation	Ratio of the Gold Dollar to the Federal Reserve Notes In Circulation
Dec. 31, 1914	\$267.899	\$89,606	\$178,293	\$16,027	\$11.12 : \$1	\$1:\$0.09
	555.938	137,986	417,952	189,026	2.21 : 1	1:0.45
	753,774	227,733	526,041	275,353	1.91 : 1	1:0.52
	1,720,768	510,298	1,210,470	1,246,488	0.97 : 1	1:1.03
	2,146,219	543,512	1,602,707	2,685,244	0.60 : 1	1:1.67
	2,205,592	647,681	1,557,911	2,752 876	0.57 : 1	1:1.77





BELISKS of the ancient orient were sacred to the sun-god.

It was to a Babylonian obelisk that Berosus, court astronomer and high priest, owed his inspiration for the first perfected Sun-Dial. King Belshazzar received it on the very eve of Babylon's fall.

The people eyed it with superstitious awe. Surely, the shadow marking the hour was the moving finger of the sungod himself!

After twenty-five centuries, Sun-Dials are still used by civilized nations,

But the world's growing appreciation of the value of Time gradually brought more dependable time-meters—forerunners of today's marvelous instruments of beauty and precision—

Elgin Watches

PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

McKINLEY QUALITIES OF WARREN G. HARDING THE

(The Fourth in a Series of Brief Articles Presenting the Claims of Possible Presidential Nominees)

CENATOR HARDING HAS BEEN COMPARED to the late President McKinley," says the Washington Post, quoting "a prominent Ohio Republican" who happened to be in the capital. "The comparison is excellent. Harding is of the McKinley type-safe, sound, courageous, and

always ready to listen to counsel." In the pictured physiognomies of both of these celebrated sons of Ohio there is a hint of sternness, even of granite, but, we are assured by several editors, Harding has no more of the dictator, the autocrat, in his system than had McKinley. Mr. Harding himself has come out strongly for majority rule in governmental affairs. "I had rather trust the majority of any party, even the Democratic party," he has declared, "than rely on any outstanding personality in any party, superman or otherwise." This point was made in the course of an address "eulogizing the memory of McKinley at the Memorial-day dinner in the martyred President's honor at Niles, Ohio," as the Yonkers Statesman records in the introduction of an editorial laudatory of Senator Harding's character and accomplishment. would come to the Presidency as McKinley did, The Statesman points out, after having served in the legislative branch of the

Government; and under a man so trained "dictation to the legislative branch of the Government by the Executive will be a thing of the past." At the same time, the candidate has no lack of firmness, as was shown when he flatly declined to accept delegates pledged to himself but instructed in favor of General Wood as a second choice. He is not going to be satisfied with "mere perfunctory or complimentary support," in his own words as quoted by the Philadelphia Record. He will run as a "favorite son" of the nation, not merely of his own State, or he will not run at all.

A bulletin entitled "Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio," has lately come from the press, and is being circulated by Robert B. Armstrong, the Senator's director of publicity. It takes up in some details the Ohio candidate's career and personality, about which, as the introduction mentions, it is proper for the public to know "when a man is put forth by those who believe in him as a candidate for high office." To quote from this account:

Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, was born on his grandfather's farm, where his father then resided, just outside the village of Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, November 2, 1865. He was the eldest of eight children, some of whom have achieved more than ordinary distinction; one in medicine, one as a public-school instructor, and one as a missionary in a foreign field.

He is the son of George T. Harding, then the young village

doctor, who found no night too dark and dreary and no journey too long to travel the almost impassable roads of that day to go to the relief of a suffering patient, however poor and unable to pay for the services rendered.

The Hardings are of good old Colonial stock, coming originally from Scotland, settling first in Connecticut, removing later to the Wyoming Valley, Pa., where

some of them were massacred tive forest into cultivated farms. quired the habit of industry.

No fabled goddess hovered over the chamber when he was born. He was just a natural, healthy, robust boy, of humble

and others fought in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Warren, Phœbe Dickerson, was descended from an old-time Holland Dutch family, the Van Kirks: so that in Warren G. Harding is found the blending of the blood of the hardy Holland Dutch and the fearless, alert, and liberty-loving Scotch. The country round about was mostly woodland when Warren was His grandfather owned a small tract of land and was neither better nor worse off than his neighbors. They were all engaged in cutting away the timber and transforming a primi-In those early days every child must contribute his share of toil in overcoming the obstacles of nature in this transforming process. As Warren grew up, he learned to fell the trees, chop wood, split rails, plant and hoe corn, and do all things incident to farm life when crops were raised between roots and stumps. and the labors of the farm were performed by hand. He early ac-

but honest and pious parentage, endowed with the supremest gifts of nature—good, hard, common sense, a rugged constitution, a sunny disposition, and a heart full of the milk of human kindness.

It was not all toil in those days, and Warren delighted in all the country and village sports. None better than he loved to haunt the old swimming-pool in Whetstone Creek, which ran near by, and none could dive deeper or swim farther. his schoolfellows on the village green he was a prime favorite and the leader of the gang. At sixteen he was a man both in stature and in strength; the older boys dared not bully him, and he would not permit them to impose upon the younger lads. In the contentions which inevitably arise on the playground, he early developed those traits of leadership and conciliation which have been characteristic of him ever since.

He attended the village school until fourteen years of age, when he entered the Ohio Central College of Iberia, from which he was graduated, standing high in scholarship; and it was there, as editor of the college paper, that he first displayed a talent for journalism. Like most aspiring young men of that age, he was obliged to stop for a time now and then and earn the money with which to pursue his college course. At one time we find him cutting corn. At another, painting his neighbors' barns. At still another, driving a team and helping to grade the roadbed of the T. & O. C. Railroad, which was then building through that community. At the age of seventeen we find him teaching a district school, and "tooting a horn" in the "brass band" of the village. One of his fellow musicians, who is now at the head of a great manufacturing concern, and who has since sat with him on various boards of directors, recounts



FIRESIDE SENTIMENT

-- Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

that the band once took the third prize at a tournament; and he adds that "should Senator Harding be elected President of the United States it would not cause him half the pride which he felt on that occasion when we came home with the third prize for our musical proficiency."

At odd times he worked in the little printing-office in the village. He seemed to love the odor of printer's ink and to have a passion for everything pertaining to a newspaper office, even down to the minutest detail of the mechanical equipment. He became an expert typesetter by hand, and when the linotype was first introduced he learned to operate the machine. He is a practical pressman, job printer, and as a make-up man has few equals. The "luck piece" he carries as a Senator of the United States is the old printer's rule he used when he was yet "sticking type."

A friend recalls an incident which is offered as illustrative of Senator Harding's character. Entering the office of The Starof which more anon-the Marion (Ohio) Star, of which the

Senator is the publisher—one New-year's morning, he found the Senator making up the form. As the story goes:

"A great Senator you are,"

said the visitor.

"I'd be a great Senator if I didn't know anything else," he replied, extending a welcoming hand. "You see," he added, "this is a holiday, and we want to go to press as early as possible and let the boys get out and enjoy themselves; so I am just lending a helping hand."

When the task was finished they went up to the editorial sanctum, from which the rumbling of the press in the basement could be heard. Presently, as they chatted, the rumbling ceased. The inevitable, which always haunts a newspaper office in the rush hour, had happened. Springing up, he hastened to the press room, and with trained eve located the trouble that had interfered with the operation of the press, remedied it, and the cylinders again began to move.

This same mastery of details has been a characteristic of Mr. Harding in every sphere of his active life. When he purchased his first automobile he would not rest until he had learned to

manipulate it with the skill of a chauffeur, and to make such ordinary repairs as are likely to be needed when on the road.

But to return to *The Star*. There is the Senator's idol pet child of his youth and the pride of his manhood. There is the Senator's idol. he was nineteen, having completed his college course, his father, Dr. Harding, seeking a wider field, removed to Marion, Ohio, the county seat of an adjoining county, where he still resides, and, despite his seventy-six years, is in active practise of his profession.

The Star was a struggling daily paper, diminutive in size, in a struggling county-seat town of four thousand inhabitants. Young Harding yearned to possess it. The it had had such a precarious existence that it was difficult to tell whether it were an asset or a liability, his father, having faith in the boy and wishing to gratify this supreme desire of his young ambition, lent his credit in assisting him in taking it over-the consideration being only the assumption of its indebtedness. The county was then Democratic, and this paper not even the official organ of the minority party.

With the enthusiasm of youth, and the inspiration of one who has his foot upon the first rung of the ladder of his ambition, the young man bent his energies to the task of making The Star a beacon-light which should shine out of the darkness, and to lift it out of the depths of all but bankruptcy and give it a

financial standing above reproach.

He lived with it by day, and oftentimes far into the night. He dreamed of it. At times he performed every function from "devil" to managing editor. Thorny was the road and sometimes the coffers were so depleted that it was necessary to request advertisers to make advance payment of bills in order to keen the enterprise affoat. But the story of how it grew and

expanded, ultimately outgrowing and taking over its competitor is too long to be written here. It is the same old story of love, devotion, energy, resourcefulness, and determination winning against all odds and coming out triumphant in the end.

The Star to-day is a prosperous, money-making plant. could not be purchased at any price. It has the widest circulation of any newspaper in a city of thirty thousand inhabitants in the Middle West. It is quoted more often than any other paper outside the great cities. It has not only grown with the development of the city, but has kept in advance. It has been always a "booster" and never a "knocker"; but in all of his political career not a line has ever appeared in *The Star* boosting his own candidacy. Always conservative, always fearless, it has fought for high ideals and won its way to a place of prestige and power; and the guiding spirit is, and was, Senator Harding. There has never been a strike or threatened strike in The Star office. His employees found him always liberal and ever generous, and they love him as a brother. After he had established his paper on a firm foundation he organized a stock company,

distributing shares to each of his employees, and he and they still

own it.

Mr. Harding is closely identified with many large business enterprises. Since he took over The Star. Marion has grown from a country town of four thousand inhabitants to a flourishing manufacturing city of thirty thousand, and he has been a prime factor in this industrial development. He has been a "booster" for every new industry which has located there, taking shares of stock in each to the limit of his ability. Because of his recognized business sagacity he has been made, at one time or another, a member of the Board of Directors of most of these enterprises, lending his counsel and advice, and in turn gathering much valuable information concerning the difficulties which beset the various lines of industry. He is at present a director of a bank, director of several large manufacturing plants, and is also a trustee of the Trinity Baptist Church, of which he is a member,



DIFFICULTY OF SELECTING A JOCKEY -Chapin in the St. Louis Star.

and upon whose services he is a regular attendant when in the city. However, we are told, he has managed to get out of town often enough to see a bit of the world:

During the last score of years Senator Harding has been three times abroad, visiting most of the European countries, not on pleasure bent, but to study at close range their systems of government and the economic problems with which we have to such as the tariff, the standard of wages paid to labor in the different countries, and the varied conditions surrounding their mode of life; but always he has returned with a deeper love for his own land and a firmer conviction that its form of government is the best which was ever devised by man.

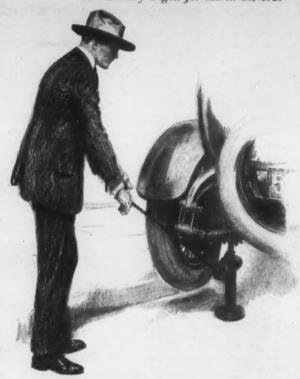
After his election to the United States Senate, and before taking his seat, he visited the Hawaiian Islands to get some firsthand information upon the production and distribution of sugar. He has spoken many times in almost every State of the Union, addressing now a wool-growers' association, now a farmers' institute, now a convention of steel- and ironmasters, and now an association of miners or of railroad employees, or a combination of laborers from some other branch of industry, thus familiarizing himself with the needs of every section, and with the thoughts and hopes and aspirations of all classes and conditions of men. Having himself climbed the ladder from the lowest rung, he has given an attentive ear and careful thought to the claims and problems of men in every station of life.

Mr. Harding has twice represented the Thirteenth Senatorial District of Ohio in the State legislature, served one term as lieutenant-governor, refusing to stand for reelection; and he is now nearing the close of his first term as United States Senator from Ohio. The account continues:



The Old Way-Slow-Dirty-Uncomfortable. You often damage your clothes or skin your knuckles

No crouching!



No straining! With this new jack only a few easy turns are needed

RAWLING under the car—soiled clothes—skinned knuckles—hard work—"pumping"—lost time—these are the troubles all motorists have had with old-fashioned jacks.

Here's a new kind of jack that puts an end to these troubles.

The long, rigid handle of the Kimball Auto Jack allows it to be *slid* into position without effort. A few easy turns at the end of handle raises your car. Reverse turning direction and the car is lowered without strain or jerk. Every ounce of effort exerted is increased a hundred times and applied directly at the lifting point.

325,000 cars are carrying this new jack

The new Kimball Auto Jack is ball-bearing—friction is reduced to its lowest point. Lost motion is eliminated. The diamond point hardened steel top insures the jack against slipping. It has a bulldog grip.

The entire jack folds up compactly and takes up little room in the tool box or under the seat.

Because of these exclusive features, 325,000 cars are already carrying the new Kimball Auto Jack. More motorists are using it every day.

Fourteen leading car-makers have adopted it as standard equipment.

We manufacture a special truck jack also, which easily raises the heaviest truck and is adapted to general use.

Don't be annoyed again with the troublesome, old-fashioned jack. Ask your dealer to show you the new Kimball Auto Jack.

The Kimball Auto Jack is standard equipment on the following cars:

Holmes Michigan Hearse and

Motor Franklin

Hudson Premiere

McFarlan

National

Cole

Moline Knight

Daniels

Dorris

Stewart Heavy Truck

Leach-Biltwell

G. M. C. Light Truck



Easily folded up to fit tool box

Sales Department

EDWARD A. CASSIDY COMPANY, Inc.
23 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

Manufacturers: F. W. Mann Co.

KIMBALL BEARING JACK



Ball Bearings Make jack work easily

It will not turn white under water

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When he came into this wider sphere of action his experience in the State legislature served a good purpose, and he speedily arose to a commanding place. His fund of knowledge, and his wide experience with men and affairs gave him a comprehensive grasp of the problems with which the public service has to deal; and on his first entrance into the arena it became apparent to his fellow Senators that he was no novice, but one well qualified to render valuable service; and his utterances on the floor of the Senate have invariably commanded respectful attention.

Senator Harding has ever the courage of his convictions, even the his stand should engender serious opposition. He early advocated preparedness while others were clamoring for peace at any price. He sponsored the bill for preparedness which had the indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt, and he was so closely associated with him during its pendency that it came to be widely rumored through the press that Colonel Roosevelt regarded him the coming man of 1920. This close contact gave each a high regard for the sincerity and singleness of purpose of the other in arousing an unsuspecting people to a sense of impending danger in those crucial hours; and this intimacy continued until the lamented death of this most flaming and strenuous advocate of Americanism.

The recent utterances of Senator Harding on the Peace Treaty and other questions which are now pressing for solution prove him to be a man of poise, not easily swayed by elamor or passionate appeal, and capable of exercising deliberate judgment

even amid the turmoil of bitter, partizan strife.

Two years after the unfortunate schism which resulted in turning Ohio into the Democratic column in 1912, Senator Harding was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of more than one hundred thousand, running seventy-three thousand ahead of the next highest on the ticket. In his case there was a complete cementing of the opposing factions.

His selection as chairman of the National Convention soon after he entered the Senate, and without factional strife, bore evidence of his high standing in the party throughout the nation.

The important work which he has done on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and other committees of which he is a member, has brought him in close touch with the great questions, both foreign and domestic, with which the next Administration will have to deal.

CONGRESS WILL INVESTIGATE WHY THE TRAINING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS FELL DOWN

YUNDRY GRATING AND CREAKING SOUNDS which have for some time been emanating from Uncle Sam's rehabilitation machinery for disabled soldiers a few days ago finally penetrated to the ears of Congress. That august body thereupon bestirred itself, and has now ordered an investigation to find out what is wrong. If the stories of persons who have already looked into the matter on their own account are in reasonable harmony with the facts, it would seem that the committee who will conduct this investigation should have no trouble in locating defects in plenty. Ever since the middle of 1918 this rehabilitation machinery has been in operation, using much lubricant and increasing its momentum until now, we are told, it requires some three thousand hands to operate it. There is no complaint that the machinery has been idle. On the contrary, it appears to have been excessively active. But it has failed to produce. The results seem to have been so far from coming up to expectations that they are practically negligible. Briefly, it is stated that out of more than 200,000 disabled men who have registered for training under the Government's rehabilitation act, of whom it is estimated that at least 100,000 are entitled to such training, the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which has this work in charge, has thus far placed only some 24,000 in training and has actually trained and placed in gainful employment only 217 men. Among the reasons assigned for this state of affairs, one appears to be that the rehabilitation machine is so elaborate and moves in such a ponderous manner that most of the effort is expended merely to keep the wheels going around. In the words of an ancient Norse saying, the situation presents a case of "a great cry, but little wool, as the man said when he sheared the swine." Of the 3,000 employees connected with the organization, 1,000 are in Washington, and their work, we are told, is largely a duplication of that of the

other 2,000. Every record concerning every man has to be sent to Washington, one copy of some, two of others, again three, five, and even seven. It seems also that the powers direcing the operation of the machine have been going along doing things their own way with but little regard for the spirit of the Rehabilitation Act. For instance, it is charged that, contrary to the intention of Congress, the board has in every instance thrown upon the disabled man himself the burden of proving that he was in truth and in fact entitled to training. No man has been given the benefit of the doubt. An indication of this policy is furnished by the following "hard-boiled" order said to have been issued by the board to certain of its agents as to how they should handle the cases of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines:

5. The organs used in approving cases are the eyes and the

brain. The ears and the heart do not function.

8. Be hard boiled. Members of the district office staffs will beat you over the head with verbal pressure. District pressure causes all our mistakes. Put cotton in your ears and lock the door. If you are naturally sympathetic, work nights when nobody is there.

11. Accept advice from central office. Take all the cigarets you can get from members of the district office staffs, but no

advice.

It is admitted that the job of providing adequate training for a vast army of disabled men was a gigantic undertaking and full of perplexities. The question is raised, however, as to whether or not it was so bewildering as to excuse the befuddlement under which those in charge of the work are alleged to be laboring. Among other things, it is claimed that the board is entirely at sea on its statistics, and always has been. In October an official is reported to have said the "extreme" number to be trained would be 50,000. A month later the same man said 50,000 would be the lowest number to be trained. The statement is further credited to him that it would cost \$275 to train a man, which figure he later increased to \$675, then to \$1,400, and the latest estimate is given as \$1,500. Rarely, it is said, do two sets of the same figures given out by the board agree. There appears to be a general dearth, also, of specific information, among thost who should know, as to what regulations govern the organization and its workings. We learn there was first issued a "code" of 522 sections, superseded by 1,500 regulations, which in turn have been added to and subtracted from until it seems nobody knows just where he is "at." These and a few other facts are discust by Harold A. Littledale in a remarkable series of articles in the New York Evening Post, dealing with the defects of the rehabilitation machine. Endless and deadly delay seems to have been the main result of the manner in which Mr. Littledale says the machine has been operated. "It has been so slow to move that thousands of men eligible for retraining to-day despair of the Government keeping its promise to make them once more efficient and self-respecting members of society," he says. And further, "delay leads to disgust, and 30 per cent. of the men approved for training drop out and throw up their chances." Mr. Littledale goes on to give a number of typical cases illustrating that delay of which we quote in part from what he says of the experience of Rudolph Faber disabled at Vesle, and rendered incapable of going back to his former work, that of a butcher, by an injury to his left arm. Faber was discharged March 3, 1919, and got a job at such work as he could do, which paid him less by twenty-three dollars a week than his old job. Further:

Altho the board was intrusted with the work of rehabilitating just such men as Faber, it never got in touch with Faber when he was in hospital. It let him escape. He returned home without having heard of the board, knowing nothing of what the Government would do for him. And he set to work in spite of his disability. To-day he is employed at twenty-three dollars a week less than he earned before he joined the Army.

On July 24, 1919, the Federal Board wrote Faber a letter asking him to call. Faber took a day off from his work and came in from Inwood. He went to the offices of the board. There was what Faber calls "an awful jam." He had to wait

his turn. He kept his left arm out of harm's way as much as possible and hung on. The hours went by. Faber struck up a conversation with some of the other disabled men who made up that "awful jam." From them he learned that some had been waiting three and four months for training. That was disquieting, but Faber had taken the day off and figured he might as well see it through. At two o'clock he reached the desk. He produced the board's letter and was told to go to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and come back the next day. For five hours Faber had been waiting for ten words that could have been written in the letter that brought him there.

But time meant money to Faber. He had not much of a job and he was crippled. He

didn't want to lose out altogether, and he told the clerk that he could not get off two days in succession. So the clerk told him to go to the War Risk Bureau for medical examination and promised to write to him. That was To-day, more July 25, 1919. than six months later, Faber, formerly sergeant of heavy trench mortars, wounded on the Vesle while on active service, has heard nothing from the board, commanded by law to reeducate just such men.

That is what the Federal Board for Vocational Education did for Rudolph Faber. It put his name in a folder, gave him a number in a card index—and forgot him!

In the case of Henry B. Katzen, who was gassed in France, Mr. Littledale submits the record of this man's communications with the board, showing entries as follows:

April 13, 1919 — Katzen was discharged from the Army. He was gassed and later serious bronchial trouble developed.

May 12 —The Federal Board wrote to Katzen about vocational training.

May 21—Katzen filled out an application, aided by a Federal Board agent.

May 26—The Federal Board advised that Katzen be sent to Newark Technical School for training.

June 2—Katzen's choice of training approved by Federal

July 14—Katzen's application went before "Case Board" in

New York office.

July 22—The "Case Board" decided to give Katzen training.
(Katzen was receiving no money from the board. He was in great distress, as he had a sick wife. The Red Cross came to his aid.)

September 18—The board sent for Katzen, gave him another medical examination and marked his case "doubtful."

medical examination and marked his case "doubtful."

October 8—Katzen received his first check from the Bureau
of War Risk Insurance for disabilities incurred in the service

of War Risk Insurance for disabilities incurred in the service.

October 8—The Newark Red Cross urged that Katzen be reexamined. This was granted and certified copies of the man's discharge paper demanded.

October 20—The Red Cross telephoned and was told the discharge papers were lost. These were sent a second time.

October 30—The Red Cross telephoned again.

October 31—The Red Cross telephoned and was informed that Katzen's case had been approved, and that Katzen would hear from them "at once."

November 5—The Red Cross telephoned and was informed that the case was still pending, as the board now believed Katzen's trouble was "mental."

November 10—The Red Cross again asked that Katzen be examined once more and was told the District Office was waiting for Washington to act.

November 15—The board announced that the case had been approved and that Katzen would be sent an authorization slip

November 26—Katzen had not received his authorization slip. November 27.—The board stated the case was going through. November 28—Katzen received his authorization slip.

December 1—Katzen started a course at Newark "Tech." That is the way the men were messed about. Red tape

dragged along the case of Edward M. Kalish for ten months. Red tape has made Gordon M. Campbell wait for eleven months, and now he has to undergo another medical examination because the board has delayed so long. And Kalish and Campbell and the other thousands have suffered just such delays as Katzen, so that to-day they despair of ever getting training.

It appears that practically all authority in the rehabilitation organization rests in the central office in Washington, from which orders are issued to the fourteen district offices established throughout the country, each under the direction of a high-

salaried man who is described, however, as "nothing more than a high-priced clerk." It was from this central office, it is said, that the "hard-boiled" order, heretofore quoted, was sent out. Further illustration of the spirit in which the central office thought the work should be conducted is furnished by an account of the activities of the "eligibility squad," which was created to pass on pending cases when the central office last December discovered that after the machine had been grinding away for nineteen months, there were still nearly eighty thousand such cases needing attention. The squad settled down to clean house and make a showing. It did so, going through all the fourteen districts, and when its work was done, the total registration of 209,059 had shrunk to 129,912. Apparently the squad observed the "hardboiled" order:



THE ENTANGLEMENT.

---Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The eligibility squad did not see the men, mind you. It just went through the folders. of the folders had incomplete data, but that did not deter the It had to make a showing. It decided on incomplete And judging on incomplete data, it knocked down cases from Section 2 training to Section 3 training, and the difference in that is the difference between training with maintenance pay and training without maintenance pay. Not alone that it carded medical testimony. Those twenty men were all laymen. Not one was a medical man. They did not work in the presence of a medical man, but they discarded medical testimony. Also they classed all medical cases as insanepsychoneurosis, hysteria, neurasthenia, mental linferiority, and morons, all were "insane." These mental cases were all put aside, marked "tickle ninety days," which meant that a clerk should take out the folder once in three months and see what happened, if anything. It did not matter whether a man had some other disease; he was "insane," and his folder was put There were men who had tuberculosis as well as some mental ailment, but these were put aside instead of being given immediate attention. Take the case No. 15020. In the files of the Federal Board he is down as "mental." But this man He was in need of treatment for the lungs has tuberculosis. when the eligibility squad came to his folder. But the squad classified him as mental and marked on the folder "tickle ninety days.

As for knocking down eases from Section 2 to Section 3, in which event the man is deprived of maintenance pay, consider Case No. 670 in the board's files. The man lives at Waverly, N. Y. He has fallen arches. The medical decision is that his disability was aggravated in the service. Three doctors classify him as a "major case," entitled to training with pay. The eligibility squad ignored the medical opinion. It reached the conclusion that the disability was not aggravated in the service. It changed the classification from major disability to negligible handicap. It arbitrarily knocked his case down to Section 3, or training without maintenance pay, which means that the man has to support himself, and is usually offered a free course in a free night school, which he can take himself if he wants to.

Then there is ease No. 31,192. The man's occupation is a clerk. He was wounded and is suffering from epilepsy. Medical opinion classifies him as a major case; the eligibility squad

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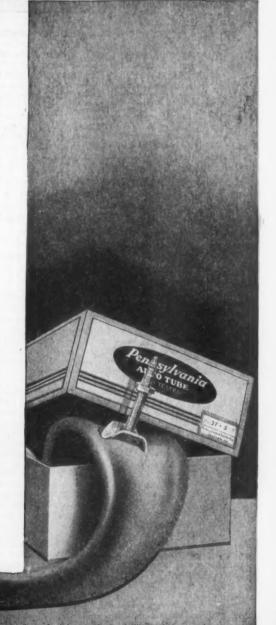
- 1—It lifted a five-passenger touring car and scaffold —total weight 2990 pounds.
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has overruled that, considers him a minor case, and offers him training without maintenance.

And there is case 3,047. His discharge paper says he is suffering from epilepsy. That no doubt is true. But the board marked him, "Mental—tickle ninety days." But if you look into his papers carefully you will find that he was wounded and gassed. He still suffers from bronchitis. He should have had treatment. But the board, anxious to make a showing, put him aside for three months.

Furthermore, there is ease 27,655. He is suffering from dementia pracox. The eligibility squad marks him mental. The medical opinion in the ease gives it as a major disability, aggravated by the service; the squad put it down as a minor ease and offers him

training without maintenance pay.

But there is another point. And it is this. Many of these mental cases are trainable. They can be taught gardening and other occupations. Under the ruling of the eligibility squad, however, they will not be trained for at least three months unless they can get their Congressmen to push their cases.

It has often happened that the employees at the board were so distrest at the ruling of the board that they suggested to disabled men that they see their Congressmen. Some employees even wrote out letters, but the board got an inkling of that and issued an order that no employee of the board was to suggest to any man that he get in touch with his Congressman or to write a letter for him.

As is indicated by the foregoing, it appears to be the board's policy never to see a disabled man, but to decide on the merits of his case from the data placed by a clerk on a dotted line. All the board does, it seems, is to send out mimeographed letters, signed with a rubber stamp, and look over contents of folders. As a result of the somewhat sketchy information obtained by these methods, such men as finally are placed in training are afterward often found to be misplaced. Thus men who have not even high-school standing are frequently sent to college where the work is over their heads. On this point one of the instructors of the Louisiana State University is quoted:

During three months, from September 22 to December 23, 1919, I was connected with the Louisiana State University while vocational students were being sent there from Louisiana and neighboring States. I was not at the university when the first students arrived, as during the war and until September, 1919, I was on leave of absence and was engaged in government service in Washington.

When I returned to my duties at the university there was a small number of vocational students enrolled. No special effort was made by this institution to draw such men there, as it was recognized that the facilities for instructing most of the men were not suited to prospective students with such inadequate preliminary training as the majority of the vocational men possest. The university authorities exprest a willingness, however, to cooperate with the Vocational Board and to accept such students as were sent by the district officer at New Orleans.

I talked freely, however, with a number of instructors who had these men in their classes, and also with the registrar of the university. In no single case did I hear any criticism that was favorable to the policy of the board. With only a few exceptions the students were literally "round pegs in square holes." The chief difficulty was the lack of preparation of the students for the work that was offered in the university courses. A large percentage of the men did not even have high-school work as preparation, and the instruction offered was above their heads. It was a general understanding that nothing in particular was to be expected of them, but that they were to be allowed to attend class and absorb anything that they could.

Of course there were exceptions. Some few men sent by the board had had previous college training and did good work; but such cases were exceptional.

Certain representatives of the board had these conditions called to their attention when they visited the university, and they promised to send a man to look after the needs of the students and to see that those with deficient preparation were

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS, AND HAS NOT, DONE

District—	Total Registration	But Not In Training	In Training
1—Boston	10,568	924	1,670
2-New York City	31,191	1,210	3,199
3-Philadelphia	15,573	547	2,123
4—Baltimore	18,356	833	1,105
5-Atlanta	24,497	879	1,306
6-New Orleans	10,104	836	828
7—Cincinnati	21,505	850	1,847
8—Chicago	30,400	2,333	2,762
9—St. Louis		1,185	1,638
10-Minneapolis		547	1.015
11—Denver		s not available.	
12-San Francisco	9.207	653	1.579
13—Seattle	5,955	455	753
14—Dallas	f Figure	s not available.	
Totals	209,059	11,252	19,825

A table showing, by districts, the number of wounded men who applied for vocational assistance, compared with the number in training and the number who have been approved and are waiting their turn.

coached on the outside in such preparatory work as they required. During the time I was at the institution, however, nothing of this kind was done.

To substantiate what he says regarding the board's apparent inability to visualize the size of their job, and their lack of knowledge as to what it involved, Mr. Littledale quotes from a statement made by Rep. James W. Good, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, after the latter had questioned the acting head of the rehabilitation organization, which statement appears in The Congressional Record. Said Mr. Good:

There never was a body of men anywhere intrusted with a great work who seemed to know as little about the subject, who had as small a vision of the great work with which they were intrusted, as the body to whom we have intrusted the rehabilitation of those boys who have been so unfortunate as to be wounded in this great war.

Further, Rep. Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, is quoted on the same subject:

Such diametrically opposing announcements convict the board of either gross incapacity, with resulting confusion in their work, or with deliberate insincerity, manifested in deceiving the country to the intended prejudice of Congress. In either case from such a board, from such a management, the interests of the soldiers must suffer. Flinging millions into their care means extravagance and waste.

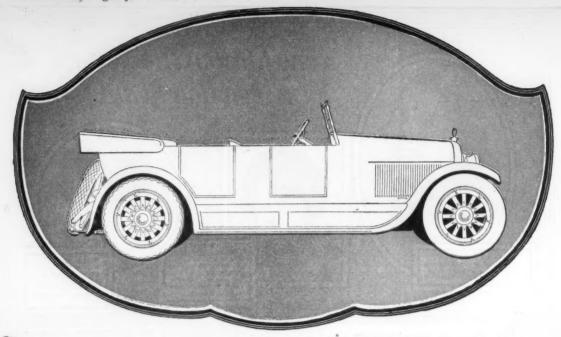
POLITICS, BANK-EXPLOSIONS, LAWSUITS, AND OTHER LIVE MATTERS IN NORTH DAKOTA

OLITICIANS of the hammer-and-tongs or fire-eating variety, who look with bored digust on the tame and placid course of State politics in most parts of our broad land, may learn something to their advantage by applying to either of the political parties now doing business in North Dakota. The Non-Partizan League has been in control of the State for the past four years, but it is promised the fight of its life at the next election, and the fight is already on. Thus it happens that, while discouraged statesmen nearly everywhere else, equipped with lanterns and microscopes, are searching the landscape for issues, North Dakota has issues to burn-and they are all burning issues, too. The latest political conflagration, whose final casualty lists are just coming in, started in the Scandinavian-American Bank in Fargo. First it was announced that the bank, which was accused of being an "adjunct" of the Non-Partizan League, had "blown up"; later it appeared that the "blow up," said to have been planned by enemies of the League for political purposes, had not been complete, and the bank resumed business. There was a further development in the conviction of H. J. Hagen, president of the bank, on charges of exhibiting false statements of the bank's condition to the State Banking Department. This "marked the climax," said a news report at the time, "of probably one of the most remarkable banking cases the American Northwest has furnished in years."

Two previous articles in these pages followed developments up to the conviction of President Hagen. The first article dealing with the closing of the bank by anti-League officials was objected to by League members throughout the State as prejudiced and unfair; when the bank reopened, "stronger than ever," according to its friends, the League champions were allowed to give their version of the affair, and it was the turn of the anti-Leaguers to object. The present article, quoted impartially from "pros" and "antis," will deal with the conviction of



64



The ORDAN Silhouette

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It is instantly responsive to the gentlest pressure. The Jordan arrangement of the steering apparatus is a marvel of precise control. The perfect balance of the car, the careful distribution of weight, the length and strength of springs and the delicate suspension of all contribute to unerring forward motion, with no side-sway.

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They welcome a distinctly fine light car—a five passenger car in which quality has been made the compelling ideal.

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President Hagen and with the general situation to date. In order to obtain material that might fairly be considered representative, The Digest invited all North Dakota papers, of whatever political leanings, to contribute. In addition to these newspaper articles, we are privileged to draw on a number of personal letters, written by persons in a position to obtain first-hand information.

Assistant Attorney-General Albert E. Sheets, Jr., who was associated with Attorney-General Langer in the recent trials, gives an idea of some of the feeling behind the recent political-legal-financial entanglements, in the course of a letter explaining how the conviction of President Hagen was brought about. Mr. Sheets writes:

The pioneers and the men who made the State of North Dakota are now fighting for their very lives against Socialism at hell's highest tide. The same compaign of misrepresentation used against the Attorney-General in the Scandinavian-American Bank case has been used on every other issue by the leaders of that same red-fingered band, and that is the reason why at times during the last four years the fight has seemed to be almost hopeless. The Attorney-General has risked everything he owns to lead the fight in which every decent American is enlisted on his side, and he is winning that fight!

With regard to the legal action by which the Scandinavian-American Bank was, in his own words, "whitewashed," the Assistant-Attorney General states that the result was a three-to-two decision, after a trial "which one of the dissenting judges described as affording the Attorney-General no opportunity at all to be heard, and amounting to no trial at all." He continues:

This decision will shortly be reviewed by the law journals of the country, and it will receive justly universal stricture. Justice Birdzell, elected by the Non-Partizan League, when he wrote his dissenting opinion, stated that the attitude maintained by the other three judges in whitewashing the Scandinavian-American Bank and giving the Attorney-General no opportunity to be heard, was without precedent in the annals of English or American jurisprudence. I simply state this to show that even when the Scandinavian-American Bank received its bill of health from the Supreme Court, as Justice Robinson remarked, quite a dose of calomel was necessary.

Since that decision, however, the president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, who is chairman of the Guaranty Fund Commission of North Dakota, appointed to that position by Governor Frazier, has been convicted by a jury of twelve men of having exhibited false entries in the books of the Scandinavian-American Bank to the Deputy State Examiner. This crime was part of the disclosures of the Attorney-General at the time the Scandinavian-American Bank was closed.

The conviction of Mr. Hagen depended largely upon letters which I took from the bank at the time when, under the directions of the Attorney-General, I made the examination. Immediately thereafter three members of the Supreme Court ordered me to return those letters to O. E. Lofthus, State Examiner. Mr. Lofthus testified under oath at the trial of Mr. Hagen that, altho I had warned him that these letters were absolutely necessary for the conviction of Mr. Hagen of the crime of violation of the banking laws of the State with which he was charged, he nevertheless gave them into the custody of Mr. Hagen, and that they were then lost, and he was unable to obtain them for evidence at the time Mr. Hagen was tried. In spite of the inability to obtain the letters, by the assistance of photographs which the Attorney-General had taken before he returned the letters, in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hagen was convicted.

Back of the trial, where the jury of three labor-union men, seven farmers, and two business men found the bank president guilty, says *The Northwestern Banker* (Chicago), is a political setting which affects "the vitals of the financing schemes of the Non-Partizan League in North Dakota." Taking up argument along the same line, the Grand Forks (N. D.) *Herald* declares, under the heading of "The Real Issue":

The conviction of the president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, on the charge of having made misleading returns as to the condition of his bank, has naturally given rise to considerable comment, and not a few persons who credited the statements that the charges against the bank management were merely political have changed their views because of the testimony presented in that case and the action taken upon it by

twelve disinterested men. Such a change of opinion is entirely justified by the facts.

But, after all, the criminal proceedings in this case, resulting, as they have done, in conviction, are merely incidental in that they relate to the act of the individual. They are of State-wide interest and importance only as they have a bearing on conditions State-wide in character. The criminal act of an individual does not necessarily involve all who have been associated with him in business. They may have been entirely ignorant of his act and innocent of participation in it.

"The criminal acts of which the president of the Fargo bank was convicted," continues this opponent of the League, "was the outgrowth of the deliberate perversion of an important public service from its proper function to that of a piece of political machinery." In the view of The Herald, the facts bearing on this phase of the situation "are undenied and undeniable." Funds of the Scandinavian-American Bank, in its opinion, had been "loaned to individuals far in excess of the sums permitted by law." It states that "the Non-Partizan League, to which large advances were made, had no corporate existence, and therefore, of course, could not be sued. The Consumers' Stores Company, to which other large advances were made, is incorporated, admits this authority, but "its assets are largely mythical, and whatever 'quick' assets it has are so very quick that they could be packed in a grip and transported to parts unknown." Dipping his pen still deeper into the vials of wrath, the Herald editor avers that the bank was being used as a medium whereby the funds of the State and of depositors, who were innocent of the facts, "were loaned to a small coterie of political shysters to be used in political propaganda." The Herald then concludes with this high-explosive shell:

The fact that an individual was arrested, tried, and convicted, while important enough of itself and in its bearing on the general situation, should not be permitted to obscure the really essential fact that officials of the State were aiding and abetting a scheme of rotten finance for political purposes.

A reply to these and other such harsh allegations is made by the editor of *The Non-Partizan Leader*, the official organ of the League, as follows:

It was charged that the Scandinavian-American Bank, a farmers' bank, was insolvent because of loans it had made to the Non-Partizan League. This charge, made for political purposes by the League opposition, called into question the value of League securities, and, of course, has been proved false by the State Banking Department and Supreme Court, of North Dakota. The bank is now doing a bigger and more profitable business than ever. The Leader was merely interested in this case because it involved League financial credit and seemed to be a blow in general aimed at farmers' banks which financed farmers' organizations and enterprises. The League had no connection with the bank save as a borrower.

nection with the bank save as a borrower.

The prosecution of Mr. Hagen on a charge of having violated some of the technicalities of the banking code, of course, had no bearing on the solvency or insolvency of the bank, or on the credit of the League. We have felt that the courts would give justice to Mr. Hagen in that matter, and so have not discust it.

It is probably true that the prosecution of Mr. Hagen, following the failure of League political enemies to wreck the bank, was brought with malicious intent. However, if Mr. Hagen committed illegal acts (which has not yet finally been determined by the courts), The Leader holds no brief for him, regardless of the malice that may have prompted the prosecution.

As we are acquainted with the facts, however, they are as follows:

The charge against Mr. Hagen was purely technical in nature, dealing with the method of making transfers of funds to and from a Duluth bank of which the Fargo bank was correspondent. If Mr. Hagen's actions were in fact violations of the letter of the law, they were nevertheless apparently made in the best of faith, as a resolution of the directors of the bank, authorizing the method of handling transfers, was spread upon the records of the bank.

The solvency of the Scandinavian-American Bank was in no way affected by the action of Mr. Hagen. No withdrawals of funds which could in any way be described as a "run" on the bank followed his conviction.

Whether Mr. Hagen is or is not technically guilty of the charges brought against him is a matter that is still to be determined by the courts. His lawyers claim that improper

influences surrounded the trial, and have moved for a new trial, which they expect to receive. If they fail, they will appeal to the higher courts.

The Mandan Pioneer, which characterizes the Non-Partizan League "an adjunct of Red Socialism, conducted by a small coterie of grafters who are milking the farmers," suggests that since the Non-Partizan-controlled legislature is now in session, some "rabid 'rubber stamp' should introduce a bill to hang each man on the jury for being a traitor." The editor of The Pioneer comments with regard to more general issues:

Perhaps the parlor Bolsheviki of New York may rejoice at the discomfiture of the people of North Dakota, but it is a serious business with us, who have property interests in the State; it is serious for the farmers who, as in this county, have seen their taxes jump from \$80 to \$280 on a section of land; it is serious to several hundred of the publishers of small newspapers, who have seen the League establish one newspaper in each county, to which the State has compelled the diversion of all legal publications, not only State and county notices, but estate notices, bank statements, etc.

On the other hand, a Non-Partizan League writer, the editor of the Nelson County Observer, finds the East equally unsympathetic toward the Leaguers. "Of course, we—the People's Press Association—as a body and individually, resent the attitude of the Eastern press in their seeming willingness to create adverse sentiment," he writes, "and their utter disregard for conditions as they actually exist." This editor, after asserting that the Scandinavian-American Bank "now ranks as North Dakota's safest institution, the capital stock having been increased and large blocks of stock sold to both business men and farmers," takes up the eudgels in defense of the "Americanism" of the Non-Partizan Leaguers. In opposition to such statements as the one quoted earlier in this article, that "the pioneers and the men who made the State of North Dakota are now fighting for their very lives against Socialism at hell's highest tide," he writes:

The whole affair has arisen from the attempts of old gangsters to discredit the reform movement in the State, and we of the People's Press are forced to bear such accusations as "rubberstamp editors," "Bolsheviki," "Socialists," "grafters"—and the best part of it is that most of those who uphold the movement are descendants of the people who first loaned their blood, their money, and their very lives to create the nation, where "all men might be free in their pursuit of health, wealth, and happiness."

Many of us who are fighting for what we believe to be right have borne arms for the country, and it goes without saying that every mother's son of us loves the starry flag and its traditions. We are, therefore, not visibly imprest with the ponderous attempt of the gr-r-reat dailies of the East, and the monthly mouthpieces of the millionaire profiteers, to discredit the principle we believe to be right.

However, all that we can do is to throw the lie in their teeth, and do our puny best to put as much truth and punch as possible into the strokes we are able to deliver the profiteers, professional politicians, money-grabbers, and the seekers of national fame.

The whole Scandinavian-American Bank deal swings around the desire of a weak-kneed Attorney-General for fame that would eventually land him on easy street; a man who had sworn fidelity to the cause of the farmer movement and who was elected by the very people, on the same platform that he is now trying so hard to tear into bits.

The Fargo Courier-News, which carries a subhead reading "The Non-Partizan Daily," prints the following two paragraphs on the present status of the Scandinavian-American Bank, and of Attorney-General Langer:

PROVING LANGER A LIAR

Less than four months have passed since Attorney-General William Langer closed the Scandinavian-American Bank, alleging that it was "hopelessly insolvent." Yet in spite of the vicious attack to which the bank was then subjected, in spite of the raiding of its records and the invitation openly given by the Attorney-General to a bank run, in spite of the Attorney-General's continued slandering of the bank and its officials in his speeches over the State, the institution is doing business to-day on a stronger basis than ever before.

Langer is making the Scandinavian-American Bank case the basis of his campaign for Governor. Farmers are in Fargo to-day from all over the State. They have heard Langer's claims that the bank was insolvent. They have listened to his justification for his attempted bank-wrecking. Well, let them go around and take a look at the Scandinavian-American, and go over its bank-statements, both before and since the raid, and let them answer for themselves whether Langer was justified in his daylight robbery of this farmers' bank.

The Attorney-General, who is still, we are informed by a newspaper friendly to him, a member of the Non-Partizan League which elected him to office, is taking his attack on the League's leaders directly to the people of the State. According to an account which comes in a newspaper clipping unfortunately carrying neither date-line nor heading, Mr. Langer addrest a crowd of two thousand on the issues roused by the conviction of President Hagen, and "again proved his right to the title of 'Fighting Bill' by his fearless and vigorous attack on the Socialistic schemes of the leaders of the Non-Partizan League, of which he is a member." Referring to the Scandinavian-American Bank, he declared: "I can not lie enough to tell you how rotten that bank was," and he "urged his hearers to rid the State of the radical leaders," who were responsible for these things, Nevertheless, according to this account:

Mr. Langer denied the claim of the Townley press that he, together with Secretary of State Hall and State Auditor Kositzky, had deserted the farmers' program of State-owned utilities, and declared that he still supported and would continue to support the things for which the Non-Partizan League was originally organized.

A NAVAL "INSECT" WHO SPENT SOME TIME IN BEING A "GOAT"

HATEVER "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS" may mean to statesmen of the Allied countries and to William Hohenzollern and Count von Tirpitz, it conveys little to the understanding of a naval officer below the rank of captain, particularly if that officer be an "insect," or, in other words, an ensign. The ensign, we are informed by one of the species who has lately broken into print, has several duties in addition to that of saluting and doing odd jobs. One of the chief of these is to be the "goat" for the skipper. An ensign makes a convenient target for a burst of ridicule or an explosion of temper. And he's just as helpless as one of Mother Carey's chickens sitting at the naughty end of a fourteen-inch gun when that gun is preparing for a bit of conversation. If he happens to be officer of the watch-well, he's got to watch out. He may think everything is shipshape, that the deck is as spotless as his own uniform, that the brass is shining like tinsel on a Christmas-tree before the baby has come down-stairs, that the sailors are as trim and neat for inspection as that girl back home getting ready to go to church. He may think all these things, and more -until after the skipper has mounted the bridge. After the skipper has taken position from where he can survey his bedecked domain, he sends the "Stormy Petrel," otherwise his orderly, to the officer of the watch, with the request for an interview. Ensues a brief, caustic monolog, with the ensign a rapt and attentive listener. The eagle eyes of the captain have discerned-not a submarine telescope periscope, but a spot, which is not only a blemish on the deck, but a stain on the ship's good name as well. The ensign salutes, mumbles unintelligibly, and retires from the august presence a broken man. Perhaps he will be confined to his room for ten days. Perhaps he will learn that these colloquies of the captain will not bludgeon his fame, but will make of him, too, a captain in the end. As Ralph R. Perry, writing in The Atlantic Monthly, saw it, the Old Man was entirely too efficient, which is a great drawback with a skipper among a lot of ensigns. One day Mr. Perry received orders to go on watch every morning from eight to twelve o'clock as officer of the deck. He spent the rest of his spare time that day with the junior officer's best friends-Knight's book on

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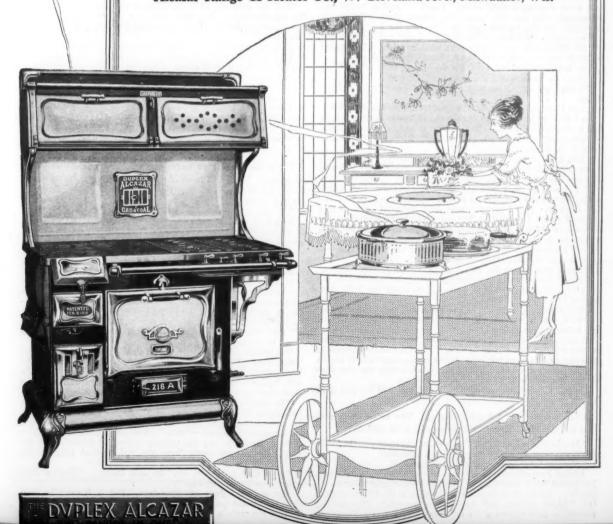
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marine etiquette and "The Watch Officer's Manual." He proceeds with the story of his first "watch":

I went on watch in fear and trembling, and got along swimmingly until seven bells. The Old Man had come on deck, passed the time of day very pleasantly, and gone below without a I thought he was giving me a day of grace, and with only a half hour more before I was relieved, I figured that my dangers were over.

These meditations were interrupted by the captain's orderly.

We called him the Stormy Petrel.

"Sir," said he, "the captain would like to know why the

ship's bell hasn't been cleaned for the last two days."

I said to myself, So would I. Long as I had been on the ship I knew of no one giving an order to clean it. I looked over the bridge-dodger at the bell. It was green, right enough. "Quartermaster," I snapt, "why didn't you clean the ship's bell this morning?"

bell this morning?

The quartermaster was deeply concerned. We were apt to be

deeply concerned when the captain's orderly was about.
"Why, sir," he replied, "The bridge gang never has cleaned that bell."

Certain of that, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who does do it, then?"

"I never saw anybody do it, sir." There was evidently no hope here.

"Send for the messenger, the bugler, and the bo'sun's mate," ordered.

These, let me add in explanation, are all the men who have anything to do about the bridge. They came.

"The ship's bell wasn't cleaned this morning," I began.

The bo'sun's mate looked at the messenger, the messenger

The bosun's mate looked at the messenger, the messenger looked at the bugler, and all three looked at the quartermaster. "It's not my job, sir," they said in unison.

I turned to the orderly. Time was passing. "Tell the captain we're cleaning it right away," I said. "And in the future, messenger, you are the man who cleans that bell. Every morning. In the morning watch—"

The orderly was back on the bridge.

Sir, the captain says that wasn't what he asked. He wanted to know why the bell hadn't been cleaned for two days.'

The navigator had come out on the bridge. "What on earth shall I tell him, sir?" I asked.

He snatched up his sextant and headed back for the chart-

"You leave me out of this," he shot back over his shoulder. So I thought hard. Why hadn't the bell been cleaned? How had it ever been cleaned? Apparently it had been accustomed to clean itself, and had gone on strike. And two days! I'd only

been O. O. D. one. "You tell the captain," I said to the orderly, "that I don't know why the bell hasn't been cleaned. But that I intend

to know hereafter.

If I should go back into the service and take a deck watch again, I know the first thing I shall do—I shall look to see if the bell is clean. But I wonder who does clean it? For after I came off watch I wanted to find out who was prescribed by the customs of the sea to clean the ship's bell. Perhaps I'd been unjust to the messenger. So I hunted up our old boatswain, twenty years in the Navy. If any man in the ship was as seagoing as the captain, it would be he.

"Boats, who cleans the ship's bell?" I asked.
"Well," he reflected, "according to Regulations, and in the old navy, the ship's cook is supposed to clean the bell. But he don't do it no more."

'But who does do it? The captain asked me this morning." "Well, son, to tell you the truth, I don't know. But I know

the bo'sun's mate don't. It must have been a month afterward that the captain came on the bridge while I had the deck. He was feeling very genial

that day, and we were talking. I took my courage in both hands. "Captain," I asked, "would you mind telling me who does clean the ship's bell?"

He put his head on one side. "Humph!" said he, and went

Upon another day fell grim disaster. The writer deals with it in a tense, cheerful, and altogether delightful manner:

"Messenger," I ordered, "report to the captain the deckclock has been set ahead twenty-three minutes.

"Yes, sir," he acknowledged, and vanished.

Almost immediately the Stormy Petrel came up on the run. He looked like a stock-broker who has been caught short on the market. At the time there was an orderly in the brig for reporting "Eight o'clock and barometers wound." This orderly seemed to have visions of the adjoining cell.

"Please, sir, what did you tell the messenger?" he panted. "That the deck clocks had been set ahead twenty-three

minutes

"Well, he told me that the chronometers had been set ahead twenty-three minutes, and that's what I reported to the captain. And when I reported it, the captain, he says, 'What's that?' And I told him again, and he started acting up outrageous. He's working on the messenger now, sir, and the messenger he's trying to say that's just what you told him; but the Old Man don't give him much chance to talk. By the way, sir, the cap-tain wants to see you when you come off watch."

I spent the rest of the watch wondering whether I would be relieved from duty for ten days or only for five, except when a very meek messenger crept up the bridge-ladder. I felt like "working on him" myself; but after what the captain must have said to him, I knew my best effort would be only balm. So

I just said, "Well?"
"Mr. Perry," he asked faintly, "is there any difference between a clock and a chronometer?"

When I reported to the cabin the captain seemed to be in very good humor, but he always had perfect control over his emotions. He began instantly in the voice of one who has just recovered from anger.

"The messenger came down this morning with a ridiculous report. It's your fault. I know you didn't tell him any such thing"—he must have seen the amazement in my face—"but did you make him repeat that message back to you?"

"No, sir, I-

"Never mind that! Isn't there an order to that effect in the captain's order-book?"

Yes, sir."

"Then why didn't you execute it? Thought it was a routine report and it wouldn't be necessary, didn't you? See what happened, don't you? Who's captain on this ship?"

I didn't answer. As to that, there was never doubt nor

discussion.

"So!" he went on, "I'm the judge of the necessity for orders.

You execute them. I'm tired of issuing orders and having you watch officers initial them and go right on doing what you think best!"

"And another thing. Remember there's He dropt his voice. no such thing as a trivial matter in the Navy. run a ship 100 per cent. right. Good-day, sir!" You've got to

As I relieved the deck the next morning. I found a new messenger on watch.

"Come here, lad," said I. "What's a barometer? What's a psychometer? What's a chronometer? Good! What's the psychometer? What's a chronometer. Don't know only thing you ever do to a chronometer? Don't know o'clock. Understand? Don't know that? messenger, if I give you any order, even if it's only to call my relief, you repeat what I say loud enough for me to hear you."

This particular skipper had a peculiar temperament. Possibly all skippers have, but most of them miss literary appreciation of the sort dealt out by Mr. Perry. Regarding this particular skipper, we read:

At sea in calm weather he was critical, acid, and exacting. In a blow or a fog he would humanize. The more critical the situation of the ship, the quieter, the more courteous, the less excitable he became. He used to delight in docking the vessel without a tug or a pilot, and occasionally he got into some narrow corners. His seamanship was a beautiful thing to watch.

It happened while making a dock at Newport News under particularly nasty conditions that a very green ensign was at the The Old Man was turning into the dock and balancing the ship against the current with the engines, starboard

engine against the tide. He got her steadied.
"Both engines, ahead one third!" he ordered, intending to

shoot in to the pier.

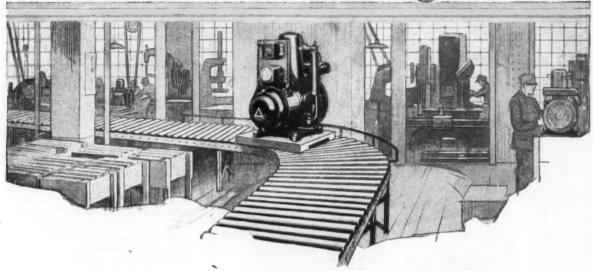
The ensign swung both levers, not to "Stop," not to "One Third Ahead," but to the space between—"Fire"—and stept The engine-room began jangling the telegraphback proudly. bell, trying to find out what on earth the bridge wanted. Not that, they knew.

The captain was standing on the starboard rail of the bridge, holding on to an awning stanchion. As the gong kept ringing, he turned to look at the engine-telegraphs. His eye fastened on the signal indicated-"Fire." The ship's head was swinging toward the bank, but the captain seemed to forget about the ship. He jumped down from the rank,ensign, and laid his hand lightly on his shoulder. ensign, and laid his hand lightly on his shoulder. "You've done ship. He jumped down from the rail, walked over to the

"You may go below, sir," he said kindly. everything for us you can!"

My seafaring days are over now. But if it ever happens that I must don uniform and put to sea again, which God forbid, I know the captain I want to sail under.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

HOW THE FORMER KAISERIN WAS "TERRIBLY TREATED"

UST after she had doffed the royal purple to don her gingham house-dress, the ex-Kaiserin was not quite able to appreciate the fact that she could no longer assume the prerogatives of Potsdam, but was now a plain and ordinary Frau. This lack of understanding on her part probably explains why it was reported from the ex-Queen's household that she had been "subjected to the indignities of the mob." It seems, according to one version at least, that the chief indignity which she suffered lay in her being addrest as a human being, without prefix or genuflexion. She was then still troubled over the fact that the soldiers were not desirous of continuing the war, as they should have done for the sake of the royal house, and there were also unexplained losses from William's chiffonier and her own linen* chests. All these things served to trouble the now Mrs. Hohenzollern's mind, and there is no doubt that she was a bit perturbed when called on by Lieut. Hans Haasche, an idealistic young revolutionary leader and a member of the Executive Committee of the first Berlin delegates. His account of the meeting is quoted in a London dispatch to the New York World:

In the middle of November, 1918, I had with the Kaiserin an interview which has been employed to represent her as a crowned martyr. At that time I was endeavoring to assure the safety of documents which the former holders of power had an interest in destroying. The mission brought me into Potsdam Villa, in which The mission the former Kaiserin was then living with her son Eitel Friedrich.

The latter asked me if I would like to leak to his mother. As I had no desire speak to his mother. As I had no desire to disturb the lady, I declined. Nevertheless the Prince left the room and, a few minutes later, returned with his mother. To my surprize she took up a provocative attitude and said to me in an irritable tone:

What do you want with me? I thought certainly I should not be molested.'

To this I replied:

"You do not seem to realize in what circumstances I am here. I am the representative of the people who have put an end to their sufferings and who can hardly be blamed if they trouble you for once in a way.'

To be addrest as "you" struck the exalted lady so much that she said, in these

very words:
"And I am—I was—the Kaiserin."
The moment was historically intersting. I could not use the form of address, Your Majesty," without disregarding the esting. "Your Majesty," without disregarding the sacrifices of the people, and to utilize "Frau" (usually employed to married women in German society) did not occur to me. In this accidental address there was not the slightest offensive intention, but in view of the sufferings which Hohenzollern arrogance and levity had brought upon humanity, it did not seem to me very important whether my form of address pleased her or not.

The former Kaiserin looked at me with

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

consternation when I told her who I was. Undoubtedly when the first and only revolutionary addrest her she was prepared for terrible things. That I noticed in her demeanor, and I tried to calm her fears by saying something about the new and better system of humanity and love. She replied with an air half of confusion:

"Do stop that: that system is God."
She gave me the information I desired,
and then complained quite suddenly that
there had been plundering in the Berlin
Palace. With emphasis I uttered this
reproach:

"This war has piled up a pyramid of skulls and you complain because in one of your palaces your husband's linen cupboard

has been plundered."

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This was the same Kaiserin who had telegraphic reports sent to her daily as to the search for a vase which a schoolboy had taken from a palace, at a time when thousands had been waiting for years for a sign of life from their dearest and no telegraph was available for any but military purposes. Her succeeding remarks were enough to cure me of any delusion that the Hohenzollerns would ever realize that the middle ages had come to an end.

The ex-Kaiserin was deeply disgusted that our soldiers did not want to go on with

the war, and finally she said:
"I had six sons at the front."

I advised her not to challenge comparisons, for even if one of those sons had fallen it would not have been the bread-winner of a family, and what that meant she would hardly be able to imagine. Her anxieties were not to be compared with what other women had had to bear.

The former Kaiserin seemed to wish to defend herself against being compelled to look at the true face of the war. When in some connection I used the expression "women of the Fatherland," the proletarian conception evidently suggested to her mind "fellows without a Fatherland," the term applied to Socialists by the Kaiser in one of his early speeches. I began:

in one of his early speeches. I began:
"What do you mean by Fatherland?'—
But she broke in with a show of bound-

less disgust:

"Of course, if one has no Fatherland," and then she lost control over herself and disappeared through a door. The conception of Fatherland evidently had a positively dangerous form in the head of this woman.

This, then, was the terrible ill-treatment over which young persons now shed tears. For once somebody told the ex-Kaiserin how much other people had to suffer through the war.

TWO FILIPINOS WHO ARE WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE—
Two nephews of Uncle Sam, late of the Philippine Islands but now enrolled at the Kansas State Agricultural College, were mentioned in these columns not long since in connection with the volunteer coal-diggers who helped to keep the home fires burning during the strike. Esteban A. Cabacungan and Basilio O. Pulanco are the names of these students, and they put in some good work in the mines, as was duly recorded. One small error was made in mention of them, however. It was



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said that they were being sent to college at government expense. "This is not a fact, as we are here earning our own expenses," they write from Manhattan, Kan. "Your magazine, THE LITERARY DIGEST, has a very wide circulation in our islands. It is read by a great many of our friends. They will be apt to think we made the assertion that we are government students and are misrepresenting our position here. Will you please let us know what we can do in this matter? We do not want the people and our friends at home to think we are posing as something which we are not. We shall greatly appreciate anything that you can do to help us in this matter." The Digest hopes that this correction will set matters straight, both in the eastern and western hemispheres.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN, FAMOUS REVISER OF THE UNIVERSE, "AT HOME"

N a quiet street in Berlin, and in a modest abode, lives Professor Einstein, the man whose mathematical formulas have recently caused startled scientific men all over the world to conclude that several of their pet fundamental ideas regarding the universe are badly in need of revision. Not only are the surroundings of his home unostentatious, but the Professor himself is a quiet, unassuming man, we are told, as are most men of great achievement. The tranquillity of his life seems to have been somewhat disturbed, however, since the account of his theories have been published in nearly every newspaper in the world, following the establishment of their correctness by English scientists during the recent solar eclipse in South America-Professor Einstein has experienced "fame overnight." The bar raised by the war between English and German scientists was lowered in his honor when English scientists sent him their greetings in acknowledgment of his achievement. Scientific representatives of every nationality have flocked to his modest abode. When he appeared in the street, it was a sign for the press photographer and the movie man to get busy. "Here lives a scientist whose name is now on the lips of the world," says George Renwick, special correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, who recently interviewed the Professor at his home. He continues:

Yet how homely it all is! In glancing round the well-laden bookshelves one book eaught my eye; it stood out clear with its white-letter title: "The Λ B C of the Kitchen"! Λ homely touch in a wonderful world of books; something which had strayed out of its orbit, to suggest almost that in a library where the science of the world has been upset, household problems come up for solution.

A lady entered with a greeting, and, "Professor Einstein will be free to receive you in a few minutes."

And it was only natural that the conversation of these few minutes should be inspired by Frau Einstein's justifiable pride

in her husband's achievements and sudden fame.

"Some papers have said," she declared, "that the Professor As a matter of fact, he is just forty. He was only eighteen when he conceived the outlines of his great theory, and twenty-seven when he gave it to the world."

She went on to tell me something of his life, how he was born in Germany, and, like Sir William Herschel, left the country in early youth-at sixteen; how he went to Switzerland, where he was naturalized, and became a professor at Zurich University.

Shortly before the outbreak of war, he returned to Germany, accepting a professorship at the Academy of Science as successor

to the great Dutch savant, Professor van't Hoff.

He lectures at the University of Berlin and lends his services to scientific institutions. Being of the Mosaic confession, he is deeply interested in Zionism, and in the establishment of a

A message came that the Professor would see the correspondent, who confesses that he expected to meet a somewhat terrifying person, as he had beard that only ten people in the world understood Professor Einstein's theory of relativity. He, therefore, felt as if he were going to face a being from another world. However:

I found Professor Einstein lived very much in the world of to-day. The in the presence of this great scientist you do feel that you are in a region above the troubled world, a region in which science bestows a loftier vision, he is intensely human.

The Professor's is an alert and athletic figure. His face reminds one of some portrait of Dante, clear cut and noble. Above it is ample iron-gray hair, tho he looks younger than his years. He speaks in quiet, musical German, first of all regretting

his inability to speak English—"for the gift of tongues seldom goes with the scientific mind." However that may be, he must confess to a good working knowledge of French and Italian.

He leads an extremely happy home life. His family consists of two sons by his first marriage; he married a second time shortly after his return to Berlin. And in the family circle he is not the man who has shaken the whole structure upon which exact science was built. He makes the home bright with music, for he is an exceptionally clever violinist,

A keen sportsman, too, he likes nothing better than to go sailing or yachting-he is an expert yachtsman-on the lakes

round Potsdam or at some seaside resort.

We chatted about relativity for a while, and I found him

extremely modest about his work regarding it.

He is keen to acknowledge the contributions of others to his labors, especially those of Professor Lorentz, of the Leyden University, whom he insists on calling his cooperator in the special theory of relativity, tho the general theory is exclusively his own in conception and elaboration.

The first was made public in 1905 and the second in 1912.

The correspondent reminded the scientist that Newton is supposed to have been led to work out his law of gravitation by seeing an apple fall to the ground, and inquired if some such circumstance had been responsible for the Einstein theory. The Professor replied that it was the fall of a man from the roof of a house that sent him pondering over the fact that a falling person feels no pull of gravity. Further:

"From that I have worked on" he declared, "till I reached those mathematical formulæ which replace those of Newton.'

"Does that mean that Newton's life's work has been upset?"
"By no means," replied the Professor emphatically, "for Newton's overpowering genius and his achievement remain as monumental as ever-nay, their greatness can only be enhanced by my new theory.

His genius found, for the first time, that all motions were caused by all-embracing laws for which he discovered formulas of such a near approximation that they still satisfy observations

with a few rare exceptions."
"Will your theory," I asked, "cause the same revolution in

men's conception of the universe as did Newton's discovery?"
"One can not presume that," was the modest reply of the Profesor, who believes that his theory has been rather too much "sensationalized." "The finding of the new formulas will not upset the general conceptions of mankind, tho naturally these new ideas will have some influence on philosophical and allied sciences, and in that way they will put their impress on men's thinking."

"And you will 'carry on,' Professor? Where will you lead

science next?

"Ah, there is much to be done yet. And who can say in what direction the branches of a growing tree will next shoot out? It is, however, possible that the next stage may have something to do with the atomic theory."

"And the ten people who are declared to be the only ones in

the world who understand your theory, Professor?"
"Oh, it isn't so bad as all that," smiles the Professor. "Of course, as the theory is a matter of mathematics, it is naturally very difficult for the layman to grasp them.'

"And the boy in the street will still have to learn his Euclid?"
"I am afraid so," replied the Professor—was it with a slight

tone of commiseration?

Another visitor was waiting for the Professor, so I had to say good-by. Before going I had another short talk with Frau Einstein, who, armed with food-cards, was about to set out on the day's shopping. She accepts sudden fame with the best of humor, and so it is not a burden. She laughs, as does the Professor, at the forms which hero-worship will take.

One night she was roused from sleep to receive an express letter. It was for the Professor from a young lady, who, in a long epistle, declared her fondness for "abstract meditation." Would the Professor be good enough to give her lessons by

private correspondence?

Another letter will bring a demand from the editor of an obscure paper in the provincial backwoods for a series of articles.

Naturally, the autograph-hunter and the photograph fanatic are much in evidence. All such have to be dealt with in the But there are no free photographs of the Professor. day's work. These, his wife told me, are sold for the benefit of the starving children of Vienna.

THE MODERN FLOOD OF AMATEUR "PSYCHICS" SHOCKS THE **PROFESSIONALS**

LOOM, MIXED WITH BITTERNESS, fills the heart of the old-fashioned necromancer when he, or she, contemplates the antics of the folk who are to-day delving into the mysteries of the "unseen world," or "the other side of life," as some erudite investigators have it. For ages profes-

sional fortune-tellers, witches, mind - readers, medicine - men, yogis, clairaudients, spiritualists, mediums, jugglers, palmists, clairvoyants, crystal-gazers, astrologers, soothsayers, magicians, and others in the business of handing out mystic and somewhat intangible wares in exchange for perfectly obvious and entirely tangible shekels, have had the field to themselves. But now "everybody's doing it," and as a consequence a perfectly good trade appears to be on the edge of ruin. While from these facts it may appear to one not attuned to the subtle impulses emanating from the "depths of the beyond" that the grouch of these people has a distinctly economic and by no means ethereal basis, yet such members of the profession as have exprest themselves on the subject place their objections to the new occultism on a far loftier plane than a mere matter of sordid dollars and cents. The main complaint of the ancient mystics seems to be that the new school of investigators do not maintain the high standards of the profession that have been upheld ever since the Witch of Endor threw a pale-

green and somewhat ghostly light over certain obscurities that vexed King Saul. The old-timers say these amateurs can not really produce ghosts; that is, robust, substantial spooks capable of rattling chains and uttering sepulchral groans or stamping heavily up and down the stairs. The professional spirit-charmers of yesteryear could, and likewise often did. materialize the visitants from another sphere, and conversed with them as man to man, it is said. But the moderns do not so. All they can accomplish is to sit around and receive written messages from the spirits; or listen to a funny voice, purporting to be that of "Little Brighteyes," giving vent to inanities; or watch the jazzy movements of a heetic ouija board. The city editor of The Sun and New York Herald recently sent one of his bright young men to call on a few of the professional mystics who have held forth in New York City for many years, in order to find out what they think of the trend of occultism as indicated by the overwhelming interest now being manifested in spiritist and kindred phenomena. One of the persons interviewed is a lady whose advertisement appeared regularly in various publications until a time ago when the law stept in and asked her to put the soft pedal on the publicity stuff. The lady in question, according to the interviewer, was found in a small flat smelling strongly of onions, in which locality, with the aid of a certain fat and ancient toad rejoicing in the name of Aries, she pursued her investigations. She exprest herself feelingly and ungrammatically on the subject of the modern investigators as follows:

They're the merest infants when it comes to things appertain-

ing to the supernatural world. They have never had a look in. What they put forward as wonders I could accomplish with ease before Aries came to me. This wonderful animal knows the zodiac as if he invented it, and he never makes a mistake in a prediction.

While as for the ridiculous persons who pretend they are moved to write messages from the unknown. I scorn their results. ain't science and it's mighty cheap. I was not ten years old when I could write out prose and poetry faster than Patience Worth. I could do it again if I put my mind to it.

Don't fancy I'm jealous of these new fakers; I despise 'em

too much; but I'm sore because the good old spooks are being neglected for modern imitations.

The ghosts of my school are real ghosts, not emasculated shadows. They are solid realities, substantial spirits who think nothing of clanking a chain, or pacing up and down a corridor all night, or popping out of black corners when a pop would be effective. They don't mind real work; they materialize!

As for the gruel-fed fantoms that aspire to bad poetry and itch to be novelists I have no patience with them. And if you want my opinion it is this-that I think the modern type of spook is doing a lot of harm to people, besides ruining an honest trade. It's an epidemic, and from what we hear it's terribly contagious. It robs its victims of sleep and common sense, some it sends to the bughouse, and others it starts to holding seances of their own.

Nobody can accuse me of hurting people. I do 'em good, and with half a chance I send When I look into away happy. the future with Aries here beside me to find out if you are truly loved as you love, I dare not tamper with the facts, but I can tell you where true love is to be found, and that's satisfying. And I can tell you what to do and what not to do and when to do both, and ain't that satisfying? My perusal of the mysteries is

Either way it's a public menace. PRACTICAL TELEPATHY -Heath Robinson in The Bustander (London).

calculated to make any one who comes and throws himself on me happy, and so I have explained again and again to the judge upon the bench.

I don't make a pretense of telling where my power comes from. These new people always do. They are mighty smart and can explain anything. All I say is that I have the gar and always had it. Where did it come from? Ask somebody else, always had it. All I say is that I have the gift and I have

The new ones who ain't been took up yet, so far as I've read in the newspapers, say that what they do is thought-reading; that is, when they condescend to any explanation. I do not read anybody's thought, but that the spirits bring me messages from other people's heads is true. These spirits are messengers; that's the whole sum and substance of their work. When they're good they're reliable, and when they're bad or full of frolic they ain't. In the latter case I don't deliver the message. and so I will tell the soberest judge on the bench.

Have you noticed that all these amateurs who talk so glib about ghosts have never seen one? They have never got any further than writing to the ghosts. Is that kind of correspondence worth paying for? Poof!

Me and Aries have seen many a ghost. We've touched 'em and know what they are. They are friends of ours, and some of em pet Aries as if he was their own toad. So we know what they think of these amateurs. They give them the laugh . . . that's what!

The interviewer found only one oracle disposed to be at all friendly to the new movement. This was a lady astrologer with a weakness for elephants. This lady does not regard herself as a fortune-teller, he says. Her work seems to be of a subtly different order. She merely tells her clients, for instance, that if they were born in November they will be successful near the end of their lives, or if Venus is in the ascendent in their sign,





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It has taken seventeen years to make the Cadillac what it is today.

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No matter how sincere the desire, no matter how complete the manufacturing equipment, no matter how capable the executive minds, time is indispensable.

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Long training in Cadillac standards has so imbued Cadillac craftsmen with the Cadillac spirit, that the unworthy method and the inexpert practice would excite their contempt.

An organization may be likened to a fine machine. It may be well designed, its parts may be accurately made and carefully assembled, but its highest efficiency is reached only after it has been "run in" and its components brought into thorough accord.

The "running in" process of the machine may be a matter of days or weeks, but in a huge organization it is a matter of years.

The Cadillac organization comprises thousands of high-type human units. The most essential of these, through years of association, have come to co-operate in a harmony which parallels the product—the Cadillac car—Standard of the World.



they will be successful in love. It can be seen at a glance, of course, that this is all strictly scientific, and hence it would appear that the lady regards herself as a scientist. For this reason she takes a broadly scientific and charitable view of the efforts of the modern occultists, stating that she welcomes interest in psychic truth no matter where it may be found. One of the "investigators" seen by the newspaper man is a specialist in parlor magic. He was quite bitter, stating that his business had slumped "something awful" since the rise of the ouija board and the era when every man is his own magician. So disgruntled was he that he went on and exposed a lot of the tricks of the professional magician. He laid no claim whatever to supernatural assistance. With the aid of his son, whom he had trained for the work from his cradle, this man is able to pull many mysterious stunts, a number of which he obligingly described in detail:

By practise, starting at an early age, I made my boy's hands remarkably supple and doeile, so that he could perform the most difficult things with them while his mind was intent on another For this he practised whole days at a time, throwing four balls in the air while reading at the same time from a book. At last he had this feat perfected.

The boy was not turned four years when I made him proficient in sleight of hand and the manipulation of cards and palmistry. While his hand was apparently open he could hold balls, corks, coins, lumps of sugar, etc., unseen, and his fingers remained per-

feetly free and limber.

So much having been accomplished, we went on perfecting the boy in "second sight." My son and I would pass rapidly before a shop displaying a variety of wares and cast an attentive look upon it. A few steps farther on we would write down as many objects as we had seen in passing. This was a splendid school, and my little boy soon grew very expert. It was of great service in our performances, for while we were exercising our tricks we could see everything that was passing around us, and thus prepare for any difficulties that might be presented. The exercise gave us the power of following two ideas simultaneously, and without that ability a "spiritist" is easily exposed.

By the time my son was twelve he could reproduce anything that was in my mind, for I had shown him how to read it in-We were now ready to proclaim that we were aided by supernatural means, for what we did together was extraordinary, but I never made such a lying assertion. It would have been credited. My son possest all the essential qualities of a good medium, for his pale, thoughtful face represented the type

of a boy gifted with supernatural power.

We began to be consulted by strangers who would willingly make us spiritualistic mediums. As it was all in the line of business I took my precautions to add to the effect of what we did. and cared little to what agency the stranger attributed our results. But I never claimed any help from the unseen world.

When a stranger rings at my door an electric bell sounds in my study. A servant will open the door and inquire the name of the visitor. I for my part lay my ear to a tube which conveys every word of the conversation, and if the stranger be admitted I frighten him by calling him by his name as if I had divined it. From the first I took advantage of human credulity and always

worked my reputation to the utmost.

As I am explaining frankly I may as well tell some of the artifices that added brilliancy to our feats of second sight. It was always the result of a material communication between myself and my son which no one could detect. In combination we could describe any conceivable object while our eyes, his or mine, were absolutely darkened. All sorts of articles were brought to us to experiment on, and the purpose persons had in bringing them was to triumph over a secret which they could not unravel. Among these were half-effaced antique medals, books printed in dead and living languages, microscopic objects, etc.

A problem often presented us was to describe the contents of parcels tied with a string or sealed up. We managed to contend successfully against all attempts to embarrass us. Were a sealed parcel offered me I cut in it a tiny slit with the nail of my left thumb, which I kept purposely long and sharp, and thus caught a sufficient glance of what it contained. Of course both I and my son possess perfect sight. And we have excellent memories. If we had ever seen a coin or a picture of a coin we could recognize and describe it. We also learned the characters of an infinity of languages, such as Chinese, Russian, Turkish, Hebrew, etc., without being able to translate a word of them. Then we acquired a knowledge of the same superficial kind of mineralogy, precious stones, antiquities, and curiosities.

The power of memory that my son has acquired to an eminent degree has served us well. When we go to a man's house he needs

only the briefest glance in order to know all the objects in a room as well as the various ornaments worn by the guests, such as chatelains, pins, eye glasses, fans, flowers, etc. This hastily gleaned knowledge was often at the bottom of our sight," or, as it is now called, "telepathy."

One night last winter we performed at a house on East Fiftysecond Street, where our marvels were applauded. As we passed through a room to go to the dining-room where we showed our skill I asked my son to cast a glance at the books it contained and to notice the order in which they were placed. said to the gentleman who was giving the party: consent I will prove to you that my son can read through a wall.

Have you a book here?" Naturally the host led me to the library, which I pretended to see for the first time. I took down a book. Then I called to my son in the other room:

"What is this book I hold?"

"It is John Fiske's 'Discovery of America,' he replied quickly. "What is the one next it?" inquired a guest.
"On the right or left?" my son asked.

"On the right."

"It is a little-known book by Charlotte M. Yonge called 'Unknown to History.' The books on the left are volumes of Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic.' Further to the right is a volume of Tennyson's poetry, and on the shelf above are copies of Swinburne, Arnold, Burns, Rossetti, Morris in complete edition. On the shelf below—" and he rattled off a dozen authors, to the amazement of the audience, as he was in another room with a door only a trifle ajar. This was the beginning of our greatest feat, the duplication on slates of pictures drawn by me.

It hardly need be necessary for me to recall all the marvels "Collusion" accurately that my son and I perform in collusion. describes our work, but it is flawless. I only wish to emphasize this statement: We, my son and I, are able to duplicate any feat that these modern telepathists, psychists, diviners, or what not pretend to do by aid of the spirits, and we deny that we ever had even a remote belief in supernatural powers as exercised on this planet. What we do to amaze and confound is done by human means sharpened to the highest degree. We are prepared to show the Society for Psychical research an exhibition that will turn sour any results that they have already cataloged. And if any sporting man wants me to put a bet that we can't equal or beat the new "faquirs," we are ready with the money to cover it.

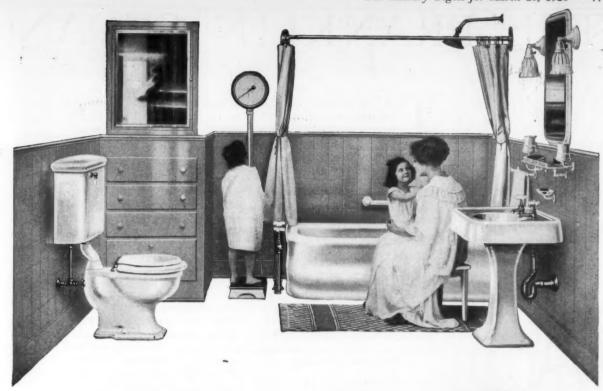
THE MISFORTUNES OF A PURPLE-ROBED PROPHET, AND HIS STRANGE CULT

LOWING purple robes and equally flowing, even tho not purple, whiskers may make an alleged prophet look impressive, and help to explain why quite a few people were ready to hand over to him all they had, and uncomplainingly follow him on a pilgrimage that entailed almost every kind of suffering and privation. When Frank W. Sandford set up as the chief prophet of one of the strangest of modern cults, known as "The Holy Ghost and Us," he donned a purple robe, and set out on a series of wildly romantic adventures. His career was interrupted by some years in the Federal prison at Atlanta. At present, we learn from the New York Evening Sun, starvation is threatening his colony at Shiloh, just outside Lisbon Falls, Maine. A farmer of the neighborhood testified that the children in the colony seemed to be on the verge of starving to death, and were forced to apply at the homes of neighboring farmers for food. The Sun continues, taking up the present state of the cult:

The members of the "Holy Ghost and Us" clan live just across ship. They have one large building, called "The Eye of the Needle." Among their heliefs is that the devil, and no member of the "Holy Ghost and Us" is allowed to be treated by a physician. As a result, it is alleged, many have suffered serious illness and even death.

Several years ago an investigation was started because of reports similar to those made in Auburn last week, that members of the colony were starving. At that time it was found that the principal food served at "The Eye of the Needle" was split-pea This was placed on the table three times a day. Another tenet of the society is that members over a certain age must walk seven miles a day. This they did last winter on pea soup.

This winter conditions are as bad or worse, according to reports. Mr. Beal, a Durham farmer whose place is near the colony, was called to testify in the suit brought by Melvin Bean, of Canada, to obtain the custody of the children of William Hastings, a



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New plumbing fixtures may be needed in your present home. If the house is over ten years old, the bathroom may be out of date. Here again his advice will prove valuable.

> If you live in a city write for "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home."

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20 miles to the gallon of gasoline 12,500 miles to the set of tires 50% slower yearly depreciation

Neither the Franklin owner nor the tires he rides on suffer the jolt and jar which rough roads ordinarily produce. Shock is absorbed, rather than transmitted, by Franklin light weight and flexibility. This gives driving confidence, a sure feeling of control, with no fear of skidding or pounding.

As a result, the Franklin Car can maintain a rapid pace more steadily and can cover more ground in a day than any other car. Also, the tires average only three punctures to the set, with no blowouts in their entire life—12,500 miles. Actual owners' records are the proof of this.

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Those who are familiar with the Franklin Car regard its riding comfort as a trustworthy index to its entire performance.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

79

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

member of the colony. The children of the cult are known as "Elijah's Children." Mr. Beal told of visits of the little ones to his farm and of the large amount of food consumed by one little boy who later returned to the farm and brought along other children for a square meal.

When Sandford founded the strange cult. a number of years ago, he found life at Shiloh so monotonous that he secured a ship, and for years sailed the seas for the ostensible purpose of carrying his message to the heathen of distant lands. His boat, the Coronet, went as far as the African coast and then came back to Boston. Several of those on board, including Sandford's own son, died of starvation. Charges growing out of these deaths resulted in the prophet's prison term at Atlanta. It was testified at that time that he ordered various members of the ship's company to fast for days at a time as a punishment for violating certain of his orders. During the latter part of the voyage the ship was provisioned largely by begging from other vessels.

A review of the purple prophet's exploits on land and-water is given in the Kansas City Star in connection with the story of a Kansas family's "conversion" and subsequent removal to Shiloh, as related to The Star by Ralph Paine, a son of this family. The father, Edwin Paine, was a prosperous business man in Topeka when he first heard of Prophet Sandford through a neighbor, says the son. This neighbor was already "converted," and finally succeeded in making the Paine family see the "light." He insisted that the Paines should sell their home and turn the proceeds over to the "cause." They did so and then the family moved to Shiloh. They found the colony there assiduously engaged in preparing for the end of the world. In a high tower prayers were said day and night without ceasing, the members of the society relieving each other at regular intervals. There were also much Bible study and considerable fasting, the "faithful" eating only two meals a day consisting of cereals and bread. Further:

Those who lived in close communion with Sandford found a certain eestatic pleasure in fasting and depriving their bodies of appetizing food. In the outlying houses some of the more courageous members of the sect used to make coffee out of parched cornmeal and drink it with their meager repast.

Not enough grain and garden stuffs were produced on the place to feed all the residents. But Sandford had another source of revenue. The Paines were not the only persons who sold their worldly goods and turned the cash over to Shiloh. Every person who entered the "kingdom" first had to liquidate his property and drop the money into Shiloh's bank account. A British subject, under the spell of Sandford's teaching, sold her property in Liverpool, sailed for Portland, and, despite the efforts of her husband and a British consular representative, gave \$2,400 to Sandford.

Such a stream of gifts and the free labor of his band of followers enabled Sandford to erect \$200,000 worth of buildings, and to feed and clothe the people who had cast their lot with him. Shiloh produced nothing in the way of manufactured products. A crop of grain, several hundred pounds of wool for clothing, some milk cows and chickens, and several scores of voluble, enthusiastic young evangelists were a fair year's output from the hilltop university.

By and by, Paine says, the little community began to chafe under the monotony of its life, and the delay of the coming of the Last day. Sandford, master psychologist, devised a new outlet for their energies. He announced one morning that the Almighty had spoken to him in no uncertain tones the night before, commanding him to go to all parts of the earth and convert the heathen.

parts of the earth and convert the heathen. "What we need now," the "prophet" announced, "is a ship. Pray for one. Pray for the money to buy one."

Shiloh thereupon turned its prayers from sin to ships, and two or three days later Sandford appeared before them with a check for \$10,000.

Paine says the money was in a bank in Portland all the time, but its appearance was one of Sandford's methods of hoodwinking his followers into a belief of modern miracles.

The ten thousand dollars straightway went into the purchase of the Coronet, a sailing-vessel of one hundred and fifty tons, and while that ship lay at anchor in the harbor of Portland, Sandford put his affairs in order, gathered about him a crew of fifteen and a band of thirty picked men and women, preached a touching sermon from the rostrum and with tears bade Shiloh an affectionate good-by.

No Don Quixote ever set out on so strange a mission. The goal of the Coronet was Africa and other dark places, its object to convert the entire world. Paine says he was made a member of the crew because Sandford had observed in him a certain restlessness bordering on open rebellion, and desired to keep him under subjection while offering him the solace of travel and adventure. Besides, Paine was young and

The little Coronet bucked the waves of the North Atlantic successfully, and in five or six weeks' time dropt anchor off Gibraltar. Sandford and two or three of the crew, including Paine, went ashore to send a message back to Shiloh, telling of the propitious voyage. From Gibraltar the Coronet went on through the Mediterranean Sea to Jerusalem, where Sandford's disciples had established a feeble colony.

Then began a series of cruises down the coast of Africa.

Evangelizing the world turned out to be a rather thankless job. For some reason the astonished natives failed to evoke much enthusiasm for the bearded person in purple robe and sailor's hat who paraded the sands of Africa with a Bible under his arm and a squad of the faithful at his heels. They couldn't understand his oratorical outbursts, and the singing fell far short of the rhythm of their own tom-toms. So time after time they shooed him away, and the Coronet weighed anchor many times without gaining a single convert for Shiloh.

Then Sandford changed his methods. Instead of going ashore and working up enthusiasm for the end of the world by personal exhortation, he would gather his followers about him on the deck of the Coronet, deliver a learned lecture on the climate, topography, history, literature, if any, of the country whose shore-line they could see in the distance, then offer up loud

The Little Blue Can

When you spy a can of your kind of tobacco on a stranger's desk, you think, "Here's a man who knows something!"

You sort of warm up towards a man who shows the same taste as you in anything. When it's the same taste in tobacco, out goes your hand.

He's a regular fellow. He not only smokes a pipe, but he smokes your kind of tobacco. He has picked it from all others. He has shown good taste, judgment.

A man may have to do a lot of looking around before he gets next to the pipe tobacco just suiting him.

It's a mighty important selection. It must be the tobacco that suits his tongue and throat to a T.

If it doesn't get on

If it doesn't get on perfectly with his tongue and throat, it doesn't do the two things he depends upon it to do.

The right tobacco he depends upon to smoke away his troubles with.

It must do a lot more than that.

It must do a lot more than that. It must add that last soot hing, balmy touch to his comfort.

If it doesn't suit his individual taste perfectly, it fails to do the job.

It's a source of petty annoyance, disappointment. He is still looking around for

the right tobacco.

He won't be happy till he finds it. He won't be happy until he finds the pipe tobacco so friendly to his throat and tongue that it makes life seem better every time he smokes it. Which isn't easy, because individual tastes differ so widely.

Take Edgewerth for instance Edge.

PLUG SEIG

GEWORTH

Take Edgeworth, for instance. Edgeworth doesn't completely satisfy everybody or else it would be the only brand on the market.

But the men it suits swear by it. There just isn't any other kind. They like it so strongly that the sight of one of its little blue cans on a stranger's desk starts them off on one of their enthusiasms. "I see you smoke Edgeworth," they begin. Then they're off

It may be that Edgeworth is the pipe tobacco you've been looking for.

If you haven't yet found the tobacco that's just yours in and out, and through and through, every day of the week, Sundays included, we wish you'd try Edgeworth.

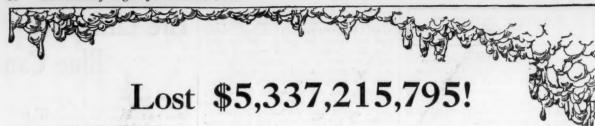
Just send us your name and address on a postcard. If you feel like doing us a favor, send us also the name of the dealer to whom you will go for supplies, if you like Edgeworth. We will send you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice comes in flat cakes. Each cake contains a number of thin, moist slices. One thin slice rubbed for a moment between the hands fills the average pipe.

We think you'll notice how nicely Edgeworth packs. Of course, that means that it burns evenly and freely.

it burns evenly and freely.
For the free samples, address Larus &
Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street,
Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



DID you know that this vast sum is consumed by fire within the average span of life? Can you afford to let such wastage continue when the means to check it are available?

Foamite Firefoam, a new product of American inventive genius, has proved that the ravages of fire can be met and mastered.

Foamite Firefoam puts out fire by quickly smothering it. It is fatal to fire!

Think what this means when reading the following, taken from the Insurance Year Book for 1912:

Fire losses in the United States for thirty-seven years, 1875-1911, amounted to \$5,337,215,795.

In the year 1906 alone the direct loss was \$518,611,800. This indirect loss cannot be calculated.

The annual toll in human life is 15,000.

A State Insurance Commissioner recently said our annual fire loss would build a Panama Canal every two years. Hard to believe, isn't it? But it's true, nevertheless.

Do you know the cause of this criminal destruction?

Carelessness and improper fire prevention and protection.

The same Insurance Commissioner said:

"So long as we fail to use all our energy and influence and power and ability to check fire waste, we are accessories to the crime. It is the one national disgrace where each man is responsible to himself and his neighbor."

Foamite Firefoam will and does check this waste. Foamite Firefoam masters fire of every type and origin. Fortunately, it neither damages nor destroys. Applied to fire-threatened surfaces, it insulates against fire.

Foamite Firefoam is a fire smothering, fire extinguishing foam which covers all burning objects like a blanket. It puts out fire quicker than other extinguishing agents, and prevents re-ignition. It coats and clings to all surfaces, and floats on even the most inflammable liquids. It is effective against every kind of fire. Unlike water, it does not damage.

Foamite Firefoam apparatus includes protective systems, both stationary and portable, for every fire hazard in the home and factory. Special protective systems are designed for large industrial plants and extra hazardous risks.

Foamite Firefoam is endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Associated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, the Underwriters' Laboratories and the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Bureau. It assists in lowering insurance rates.

Besides, the Foamite Firefoam Company operates a service and Inspection Department especially for your benefit. This department is constantly on the alert and stands ready to serve you at any time. It operates in the following manner:

The Inspection Department inspects Foamite Firefoam Systems as well as other foam systems. It is entirely distinct and separate from any insurance organization or other supervision.

An inspection is made by our own inspectors three times a year. At each time a careful investigation is made of the condition and adequacy of your Foamite Firefoam System and a complete report is mailed to you. Each inspection is thorough and assures you of the maximum in fire protection.

This Inspection Service has the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Only trained engineers of the Foamite Firefoam Company make these inspections.

In addition, the Foamite Firefoam Company keeps a complete record of every extinguisher and piece of apparatus it sells. In this way, every Foamite Firefoam user, large or small, is kept advised as to dates for recharging, condition of apparatus and other important matters relating to fire prevention.



Eight firemen lost their lives in this fire.

THE following Sales Companies are equipped to aid you in solving your fire protection problems.

New York CITY: 200 Fifth Avenue, Foamite Firefoam Company

Boston, Mass.: 929 Old So. Bldg., Foamite Firefoam Company

CHICAGO, ILL.: 764 Conway Bldg., Firefoam Engineering Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO: 6 St. Clair Ave. West, Firefoam Service & Supply Co.

If you are an employer, you are constantly confronted with the likelihood of fire. The carelessness of individuals in your own factory or place of

business, added to the ever increasing

DENVER, Colo.: Tramway Bldg., Rocky Mountain Firefoam Co.

Kansas City, Mo.: 1012 Baltimore Ave., Foamite Firefoam Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 112-116
No. Broad St., Atlantic
Firefoam Company

PITTSBURGH, PA.: 105 Wood St., Firefoam Sales Company SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Mills Building, Pacific Foamite Firefoam Company

TULSA, OKLA.: 418 South Boston Street, Foam Fire Apparatus Company

Hamilton, Canada: Canadian Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

London, E. C., ENGLAND: 4 Broad St. Pl., Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

use of highly inflammable materials, makes it imperative that you investigate Foamite Firefoam at once. Do you want to be an accessory to the crime?

To DEALERS

Salesmen-dealers, handling gasoline-driven equipment and modern appliances, you are missing an opportunity if you do not investigate Foamite Firefoam. Write at once for our dealer proposition. It will pay you to do so.

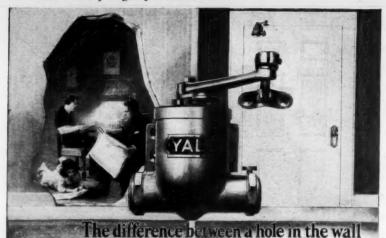
FOAMITE FIREFOAM COMPANY, Dept. 150-C, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City



SEND for our new illustrated booklet "This Must Stop." It deals with all types of fires and tells of the remarkable achievements of Foamite Firefoam. It has a special message for you.

Foamite Firefoam

SMOTHERS FIRE





A DOOR that doesn't always close and stay closed is no better than a hole in the wall.

and a real door -

The door that has a Yale Door Closer is a real door. It closes every time—quietly and softly; closes automatically, without any help.

If you are tired of harassing, nerve-jostling doors that slam and bang and shatter, and seem to shake the whole house—if you are weary of perverse doors that will stand open, or make you go back and close them—

You will install a Yale Door Closer—and insure peace and comfort and better health; while saving fuel by keeping out cold and drafts. To say nothing of preserving the door itself.

Give your door a Yale Door Closer and it will close as "Soft as Cotton"

The Yale Reversible Door Closer is a really wonderful mechanical device. You cannot see the insides of it—the compact, perfected mechanism that enables it to give you years-long, constant service. And you don't need to. You know its trademark "Yale" is the best guarantee that into it has gone the conscience of its makers—the pride in leadership that has made "Yale" the universal standard for half a century—whether it dignifies Yale Cylinder Night Latches, Padlocks, Builders' Locks and Hardware, Bank Locks, Chain Blocks or Electric Hoists.



Yale Builders' Hardware







The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Makers of the Yale Locks-Works & General Offices: Stamford, Conn. New York Office: 9 E. 40 th St. Canadian Vale & Towne Utd. St. Catharines, Ont., Chicago Office: 77 E. Lake St

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

prayers for the salvation of all the inhabitants. The prayer-meeting over, Sandford would weigh anchor and the *Coronet* would sail on.

It was a woman refugee, taken aboard from the abandoned colony at Jerusalem, who finally broke up the prophet's mastery of the situation. She demanded to be put ashore, and when Sandford refused, she communicated with friends, who informed United States authorities. After a brief investigation the authorities ordered the maritime patrol to watch out for Sandford's craft and release the woman.

The Coronet returned to Portland, and Sandford saved the situation by releasing his unwilling passenger. But his Wander-lust was not satisfied, and a large craft, the barkentine Rebecca Crowell, seven hundred tons, was added to the gospel fleet under the name of the Kingdom. With fresh cohorts of followers on board, Sandford took the bridge again in his purple robe, and set sail for Africa.

Somewhere off the west coast of Africa the Kingdom ran afoul a rocky promontory and spilled her passengers on an unfriendly shore. Several weeks later the Coronet picked up the Kingdom's party in a little English settlement. Sandford started northward up the coast, but changed his course a week later, saying the Almighty had ordered him to return and burn the wreck of the Kingdom as a sacrifice. This he did. Then the Coronet resumed its course again.

The day's ration aboard was a crust of bread and a cup of water for the crew. Sandford fared better, his cabin being filled with provisions of various kinds. One night, Paine, unable to resist the hunger that gnawed at his vitals, crept into Sandford's cabin and approached some of the food-stores. The second time he tried it he was caught and put in irons.

The crew was in a desperate way for food. Scurvy, that dreaded disease of the sea, was beginning to break out. Then the Coronet, water-logged and slow-moving, became a beggar, a mendicant upon the high seas.

Ship-news reporters at New York began to hear tales of the *Coronet's* methods. Late in September, 1911, the Red Star liner *Lapland*, met Sandford's craft 925 miles east of Sandy Hook and hove to in answer to signals of distress. The *Coronet's* pennants read, "Short of provisions and starving."

Later it was recalled aboard the Lapland that the Coronet had acquired quite a habit of holding up steamships and begging food. A French liner had been the "goat" a few days before. The Lapland sent out a wireless report to the President Grant, of the Hamburg-American line, astern and east-bound, that no more food was needed aboard the Coronet.

Paine says Sandford would order all hands not working at the pumps to pray for food. Whenever a steamship appeared on the horizon, Sandford would announce their prayers had been answered and proceed to fly signals of distress.

At this time the Coronet was bound for Greenland, whither Sandford declared he had been directed by God to spend the winter among the northern heathen. Once out of the steamship track, the food gave out again. Scurvy renewed its attack. Battered and sea-fouled, her topmasts gone, her hull riddled with the borings of the deadly toredo worm, and leaking a

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

thousand strokes an hour, the Coronet was in a bad way when Sandford at last changed her course from Greenland to Portland. One by one, eight members of the crew succumbed to scurvy and died, the bodies being sewn in sacks, weighted with lead and thrown overboard with scant ceremony. Praying and pumping for dear life, the desperate band finally put into Portland

There Sandford was arrested, first on a civil suit brought by the woman he had detained aboard the ship two years against her will; then, by Federal authorities on a charge of manslaughter for the death of the

eight members of his crew. Paine, weak and emaciated, was carried from the ship to Portland hospital, where he lay for six weeks before he regained strength enough to return to active life. Sandford was indicted by a Federal grand jury for keeping his ship at sea when he could have reached port and obtained provisions. Later he was sentenced to ten years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. After two years his sentence was commuted, however, for good behavior, and he is back at Shiloh now, at the head of his flock.

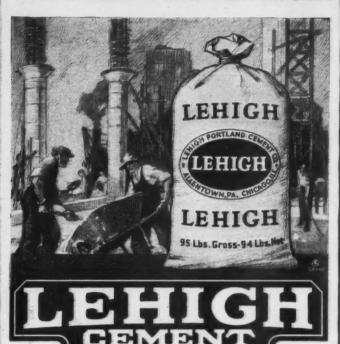
VIENNA PAYING THE TRAGIC PRICE OF WAR AND DEFEAT

THE once gay capital of Austria pre-sents to-day an appalling picture of the tragic effects of war. There is no food, no fuel, no employment, and hundreds of thousands of the city's people are said to be so undernourished that there is grave danger of wholesale starvation. There are children in Vienna who have never seen or tasted ank, and the infant death-rate is showing a tragic increase. The first things a stranger notices on the streets of the city, we are told, are the listlessness, languid movements, and dull eyes of the people. They don't walk with alacrity, and no "pep" is discernible anywhere. It is also noticeable that in this city of a couple of million there are no stout people. Those who in former times carried an excessive amount of avoirdupois have lost all the excess, "so that their clothes no longer fit them snugly, but hang in folds." Hordes of ragged children, their faces pinched with hunger and cold, gather about the doors of fashionable shops and beg for food. Such food as is obtainable is of an inferior quality and sells at exorbitant prices. It is said that even bankers and other business men who know the city and the suburban markets thoroughly find it difficult to procure meats, and flour and meal are on a ration to everybody, rich or poor. "We cut our bread-ration into cubes and lay aside so many for each meal," one man told Maj. Sherman M. Craiger, who visited Vienna recently, and furnishes an account of Viennese conditions in The Sun and New York Herald. "If the children come in from school hungry and beg for something to eat, there is nothing to give them; every scrap must be portioned out for the daily meals. We are so

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YOUR satisfaction is dependent not only on the commodity which you purchase, but on your relations with the man from whom you buy.

Lehigh is a nationally distributed cement of highest quality. The dealers from coast to coast who sell Lehigh have been selected because of those qualifications which assure you satisfaction.

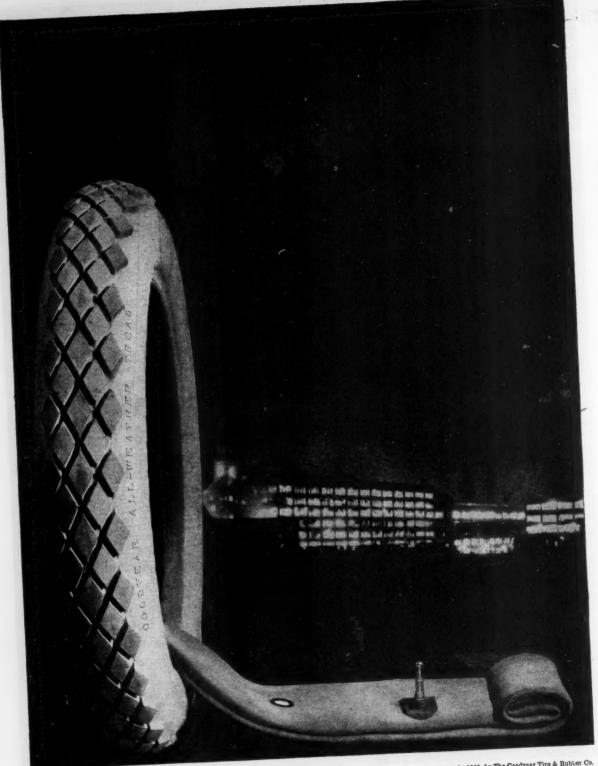
The Lehigh sign is the sign of satisfaction. Look for it on the dealer's warehouse.

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15 MILLS from COAST to COAST



This actual photograph, taken at night, shows a portion of the Goodyear factories at Akron under full production



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A Continuous Process of Betterment

THE present conspicuous goodness of Goodyear Cord Tires has origin in a type of bettering effort pursued by this Company through many years.

Out of this effort emerged such important developments as the first American tire-making machine and the standard straight-side casing of today.

Out of it, too, came the original Goodyear detachable rim, the safe and reliable piano-wire tire-base, the efficient All-Weather Tread.

The perfected Goodyear Cord Tire principle itself, as applied now in both passenger car and truck equipment, likewise arrived from this source.

At no other time since the beginning of this business has this continuous process of betterment attained the scope and importance surrounding it today.

At no other time has it so effectively touched, and enriched, and benefited every phase of the material and manufacture of our products as now.

Its fruits in the present Goodyear Cord Tire are an immense capacity for service and a record of tire accomplishment unique in the world.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

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CORD TIRES



EN select HALLMARK SHIRTS because of their Quality Materials, Careful Workmanship, Dependable Models and Patterns of Vat colors that will not fade.

Leading Retailers are now showing the new HALLMARK Shirts in an endless variety of desirable Patterns—in Pure Silk, Silk Stripes, fine French Percales and Madras fabrics; made with Neck Bands—also with Detached Starched or Detached Soft Collars to match.

Ask Your Dealer for HALLMARK.

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MAKERS OF SLIDEWELL COLLARS AND HALLMARK UNDERWEAR



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

hungry all the time that we could eat our entire bread-ration at once, but that would leave nothing for the other meals." To quote Major Craiger:

The middle class felt the pinch severely. The only way in which they could provide sufficient food was by sacrificing insurance policies, modest savings, heir looms, or jewels and homes. University professors told me that it took all of their salaries to buy food for their families, and even then they could not get enough. It was necessary to sell their property to eke out their earnings, merely to exist.

As for the great mass of working people, they were, and are, in misery, due to hunger and unemployment. Approximately a hundred thousand of them—say a population equivalent to Bridgeport, Conn.—are out of work, due to a lack of coal and raw materials for the factories. Without employment there is, of course, no money in their pockets; altho nothing they could earn would suffice to buy them enough food to keep body and soul together. The poor of Vienna are not only hungry, but starving.

The head porter of the Hôtel Hammerand, where I stopt, told me that he had had beef in his home but once in a period of three months: "Our last bit of pork was in the distribution of two weeks since," he went on. "For thirteen days past my wife and I have eaten no meat. It is announced this week that there will be a distribution of American salted pork to all citizens at the rate of twenty-five deka (one-half pound) apiece. This is much more than we received at the last sale, as our allotment then was only one-tenth of a pound.

"Up to the present we each have been allowed from four to six pounds of potatoes a month. This is all the authorities are able to undertake to furnish us, and even on this limited allowance they fall short. We sometimes pick up a small quantity of dried herring, but this is very trying on the digestion. Butter and cheese are out of the question for the poor, while the prices of eggs, jams, and marmalade are prohibitive. Every day we have to fall back on cabbage and sauerkraut, and we are sick of that sort of food."

To make matters worse, there is little coal in Vienna, and many factories have to shut down temporarily. They burn tan-bark to keep the boilers from freezing. The gas-plant is unable to operate without coal, and there are no lights. Candles are not to be had. Most of the tenements use gas for cooking, so that there is no way in which any one can cook anything now.

The food shortage is no less apparent in the hotels than elsewhere. Vegetables constitute the principal part of the menu, tho a feeble attempt is made to camouflage the lack of variety by preparing the old standbys in many different ways and giving the results new and interesting names. We read:

The very least that one could buy two meals a day for at the Hammerand was \$4, and this comprised a watery soup, fat pork, spinach, and carrots. All a guest could purchase was four or five stereotyped courses, barely enough to tide one over until the next meal.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

The Hammerand is an old hotel in the Floriangasse, but it was unable to find anything but the scantiest fare. Formerly the menu offered a choice of a dozen vegetables, but now there are only seven varieties and some of these are makebelieve. For example, they list kale, coleslaw, and sauerkraut, and spinach, carrots, and cabbage.

It was once possible to order any one of a dozen varieties of fowl, but not even chicken is obtainable. A slab of fat salt pork is all that can be had from the once famous smoke-houses. There is no fish, beef, or mutton, and only a morsel of veal. Unhappily the latter is scarcely eatable, as it is too young. In place of the half-dozen tempting cold meats formerly offered one can get only a bit of horse meat. Three salads in place of ten once served, five or six compotes insufficiently sweetened, no cheese, fruit, or cake—this is the sad come-down for the gay and laughter-loving Viennese who Mark Twain found were such good company at banquets and

At the Grand, Bristol, Atlantis, and other hotels food-conditions are no better. The Operarestaurant listed forty-four different dishes on its menu, but this is deceptive, as there are so many combinations of cabbage, sauerkraut, cole-slaw, and similar unsubstantial courses. The prices ranged higher, and two meals cost from \$6 to \$8.

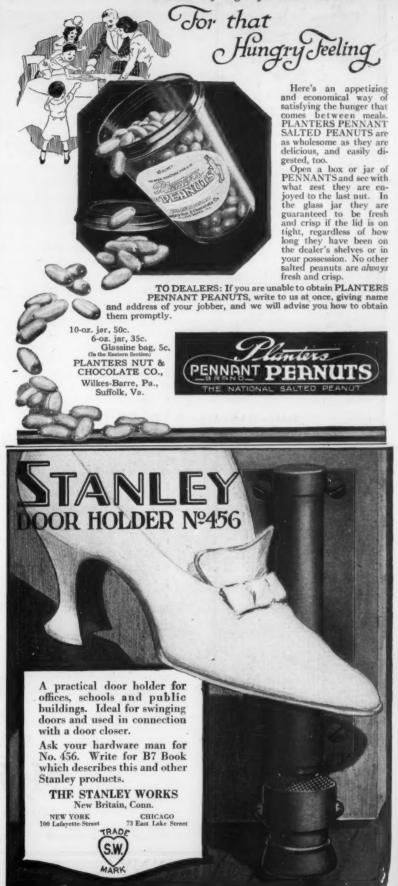
Because of the fact that high-priced restaurants like the Trocadero are able to offer a few extra dishes one overhear gossip about the "protection" these eating-places are supposed to enjoy. This is presumed to be a form of official favor, as a result of which the restaurants are able to get hold of more food than individuals. A careful inquiry, however, fails to disclose the existence of such a traffic.

Peasants are said to be smuggling food into Vienna in spite of the vigilance of the police, but naturally it is difficult to come upon such practises. The managers of the high-priced restaurants told me that they stood ready at all times to pay as much or more to the country folk than they could obtain elsewhere for their vegetables. Some of the wealthier business men make a practise of buying any kind of food from any source.

One banker said he had just purchased a sack of rice from an Italian officer. Naturally necessity knows no law, and there is no doubt that the abnormal prices for foodstuffs in Vienna are being taken advantage of by every peasant and selfish outsider.

Each traveler arriving in Vienna must open his baggage at the railway-station, and the police are instructed to confiscate anything in the way of food which is not clearly intended for individual consumption. However, the facilities for examining trunks and bags are necessarily limited, and I was told that by means of false bottoms and other devices much food is smuggled into the city and disposed of at fabulous prices.

The high prices in restaurants have caused Vienna to become a city of lunch-carriers. A large proportion of the population carry their midday meal along with them. The food is largely make-believe, however, and the result is shown in the





Correct Automobile Lubrication



Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

grades for all cars.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial Chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct

112	300		1 2	1918		1907		1000		-	
AUTOMOBILES	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	
Allen Auburn (4 cyl.) Auburn (6 cyl.) Auburn (6-18)	Are	Asc	A	Asc	Are	Asc Asc	A Arc A	Arc Arc Arc Arc	A Arc	Arc Arc	
Autocar (a cyl.) Briscoe	A	Asc	**	Asc Asc	A	Asc Asc	AAA	Art Art	A A	Arc.	
Buick Cadillac (8 cyl.) Case Chalmers	Auc	Asc	ARA	A Arc A	A	A Arc.	Asc. A Asc. A	Arc. Arc. Arc. Arc. A	Arc.	Asc. Asc.	
Chaodler Six	A Arc	A Arc	Are Are A	Arc Arc A	A Arc Arc A	Arc. Arc. A	Arc.	Arc. Arc.	Arc	Arc.	
Customarka	A	A	A	A	AAAA	A -A	Arc. A A A	Arc. Arc. Arc.	Ase Ase	Are. A Arc.	
" (Model C)	AAAA	A Arc Arc	AAA	Ase	A	Arc. Arc. Arc.	A	Arc. Arc.	A E A	Asc.	
Federal (Mod. S-X)	Arc	Asc	A A A E B	AAACAE	A	Arc. A A E A	Arc. B E	Art. A E A	BE	ARC.	
" Com'l	AAAAAA	Arc Arc Arc	A	Arc.	A	Are.	A	Arc	Arc.	Are.	
Hayner (13 eyi.)	AAAA	Ase Ase Ase	A	Asc. Arc.	AAAA	Arc Arc Arc Arc	A Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	Are:	Arc. Arc.	
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" " (12 cyl.)	Asc	Arc	A Arc Arc	A Mare Acc	A Arc.	A Arc	Arc. Arc.	Arc. Arc. Arc.	Are Are	Arc. Arc. Arc.	
" (Mod.MW) Locamobile McFarlan	A	Ε	A	E Ase Asc	AREAA	Arc. E Arc. Arc	E	Arc. A Arc. A	EAA	E Arc. Arc.	
Marmon Maxwell Mercer (32-70)	A Are A	A Arc A	A Asc. A	A Asc. A	Arc.	A Arc A	A A Arc. A	Arc.	A Arc A Arc A	Asc. Asc.	
Moline-Knight	A B	Arc	A B A	Are A	AAAA	Arc. A Arc. A	AAAE	Arc. A A E	A	Arc. Arc. A	
" (Mod. M4) " (Mod. S) Moon. Nush.	A	A Asc.	Arc. A	Arc.	Are.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Moon. Nush. " (Mod. 671). " (Qund). National. " (12 cyl.). Nelson.	A Arc. A	A Arc. A A	A A A A A A A	A A A	Asc. A	Arc. A	A A	Arc. A	A Arc.	Ase.	
Nelson Qukland (8 cyl.) Oldsmobile (4 cyl.) (6 cyl.) (9 cyl.) Overland	AAA	Ase A A	A	A	Arc.	Arc A	Arc.	A Arc. A	Arc. Arc.	Arc.	
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A A	A	Arc. A	A A	Arc. A A	Arc.	
Commercial Paige (4 cyl.) (6 cyl.) (6-50) (6-48-99) (6-40) Paige (Com'l)	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Arc. Arc. Arc	Asc. A Arc.	Arc. Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc. A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc. Arc.	
Paige (Com'l) Paterson Pecrless (8 cyl.) Pierce Arrow Com'l	Ast. A A	Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	A	A	Arc. Arc.	Arc. Arc.	
Premier	Asc. A Asc.	Arc.	Arc. A Ant.	Arc. A	Are.	Arc.		Arc. Arc. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. Arc. A	Asc. Asc. Asc. Asc. Asc. Asc.	
Riker Sanon	A E	Arc E Arc	A A E Arc	Arc. E Arc.	AEE AR	Arc. E Arc. Arc.	E Arc.	Arc. E Arc.	E Arc.	E Asc.	
" (34 ton)	844	A Arc. A	ABAA	A Ase A	Arc. A A A A	Arc. A Arc. A	A B A	A Arc. A	Arc. B Arc. A	Arc. A Arc. A	
Stutz Velia (4 cyl.) " (6 cyl.) " (1 åt 3)6 000) " (3 åt 306 000) Westoot:	Arc. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. Arc. Arc.	Are. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Asc. Asc.	Arc	Asc.	Are. Are.	
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc. A Arc. B Asc.	Arc. A Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	Arc. A A Arc. Arc.	В	Asc.	Arc.	Are.	
Windon,	Arc.	Arc.	Acc.	Asc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Asc.	Arc.	



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HE average motor truck consumes in a year, due to greater mileage and heavier duty, many times as much gasoline and many times as much lubricating oil as the average passenger car.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

indications of undernourishment seen on

The girl who sells the papers in the kiosk on the corner is wan-appearing, with dull eyes and languid movements. There is no snap in the step of the salespeople in the large shops. A long-continued diet of the make-believe food of Vienna turns out undernourished men, women, and children. They lack blood and sinew. Naturally under such conditions none can thrive or accomplish much work.

The watchman at the National Art Museum told me that he had lost sixty pounds, weighing now but 150. There are no more fat men in Vienna. women-folk are all becomingly slender.

A tragic aftermath is the resulting incapacity of the people. Mothers are unable to nurse their infants, and the death-rate among the latter is shocking. Public officials can not properly do their work on the scanty diet. It is pathetic that Austria's best class of public officials are on the verge of physical breakdown. Without their help who will guide the unhappy country along the ways of reconstruction and prosperity?

The only animals surviving in the menagerie at Schoenbrunn, once the beautiful summer palace of the Austrian emperors, are the elephant and brown bear. All the others died of starvation during past year. I walked for several blocks past rows of empty cages, and listened to the stories of how the food surplus dwindled until it was no longer possible to feed the birds and animals. It seemed very unreal, as if I were moving in a world out of which had gone all hope.

There is no doubting, however, that Vienna is actually on her last legs, as far as food is concerned. I tramped many miles along the streets of the city but saw practically nothing on display in the grocers'. Occasionally there were shredded salt fish, sauerkraut, pickled fish, canned celery, pickles, and carrots. There were indifferent native wines and excellent beer. Now and then one comes across some coarse cakes, covered with a brown substance resembling chocolate. These are literally all the offerings, as the staples are practically wholly under control of the Government, which undertakes a distribution on an impartial basis at cost.

In front of practically every grocer's windows were gathered two or three persons, critically inspecting the offerings. Every housewife carries a bag, and it is only by unceasing effort that she manages occasionally to come upon some little extra for the family table. To get any sugarsubstitute, it is necessary to go to an official distributing-station in the Amhof, and there one may find long cues of persons standing in line, awaiting their chance to buy a "sweet strip." This resembles a small piece of brown cake, covered with a coating of sirup.

But by far the most harrowing sight described by the writer is that of the beggars on the Viennese streets. He says:

One can not walk far in Vienna without encountering hordes of hungry people asking for bread. In the Kaerntnerstrasse, where are located the most expensive shops, the Graben and other business streets, the poor beg in droves. I never in my life saw such heart-breaking distress as among the Viennese poor.

A squad of children assemble about the door of a fashionable shop, their clothing dirty and shabby and their faces pinched with the hunger and cold. Let a customer emerge from the store, and these youngsters will make a bee-line for the door. They literally surround one, and cry out in shrill tones for help.

Involuntarily you hand out coins or bills on all sides, while inwardly you invoke maledictions on the base rulers who, under the old régime, brought down the Austrians to ruin and want.

JAPANESE INVADERS OF THE COD-FISH INDUSTRY ON OUR WEST COAST

R OMANCE has written a long chapter in the history of the Pacific codfish industry, and now tragedy, it seems, is likely to bring the story to a close. At least, according to The Pacific Fisherman, the whole industry "is now threatened with final extinction by an invasion from the Orient." Even the Massachusetts coast and the Newfoundland Banks are in danger, via the Panama Canal. The sacred cod, so long coupled with the bean as part of Boston's distinctive diet, may be supplied by Jap fishermen; for the little wise men of the East can furnish this staple fish at a price which the American fishermen can not duplicate, and even now they are prepared to invade the American market. During the last two seasons Japanese schooners have been employed in transporting codfish to American ports either from Japan or direct from the fishing-grounds in the Okhotsk Sea and vicinity, and soon, it is expected, that country will be able to supply all the codfish that can be absorbed by American and other markets. We read further:

Each season, for several years past, Japanese fishery experts, either as officials or representing private companies, have visited the United States in search of information. Not only have they kept close watch of the most modern and effective fishing methods, but they have also made a systematic study of the preparation of the fish for both domestic and export markets, and the peculiarities and preferences of these markets. Besides making inquiries openly wherever information could be had, these men have entered fishing and curing stations, packing plants, etc., in the guise of cooks or laborers, surreptitiously familiarizing themselves with the inside workings of the industry, acquiring technical knowledge in all departments, and looking always for favorable openings to enter the competitive

Before entering the American market, however, it was necessary to train a large force of Japanese workmen in methods of euring adapted to this trade, which, of course, requires time. Meanwhile some of the Japanese codfish - producers commenced preparing stockfish according to European methods. While the quantity of such goods used in the United States is not extremely large, there is a fairly regular demand among certain classes of



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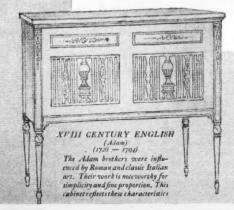
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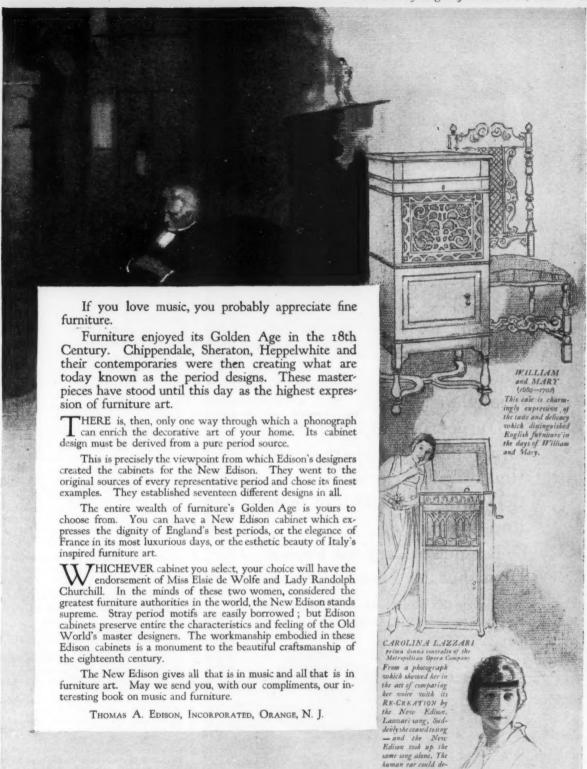
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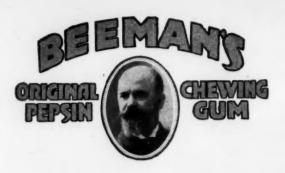


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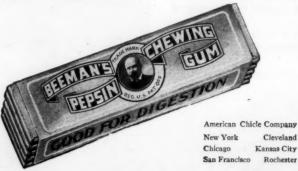


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Dyspepsia and other mild forms of indigestion are oftentimes the forerunners in undermining the health of men and women.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

trade; and the shutting off of European supplies by the war offered a favorable opening to the Japanese. A limited quantity was brought over in 1916, and a considerable tonnage in 1917. The movement in 1918 was curtailed by scarcity of tonnage, but two power-schooner cargoes amounting to about 500 tons were landed at Seattle early in 1919, and steamer ship-ments since then have been numerous. While those who have handled this business have been rather pessimistic regarding the outlook, it would seem that Japanese stockfish has gained a sufficiently firm foothold in the market to displace a considerable quantity of the domestic and European product. Oriental stockfish-producers, however, show a disposition to turn their attention in future to the salt-codfish industry, where the market has greater possibilities

It seems that the Japanese are anxious to furnish America with all our codfish, and to provide the product at a "pocket price," that is to say, at a price within reach of almost any purse. The situation becomes acute for the American fisherman. In this connection C. P. Hale, president of 'the Union Fish Company, in an interview given out at San Francisco, said:

"We must have a protective tariff or go out of business. The Japanese are determined to control the business and are perfectly frank about it. They are not satisfied to control the fishing off the coast of Siberia. They want it all. It is only a few months ago that the representatives of a big Japanese concern came to me and requested an option upon our entire equipment—boats, plants, and all. We were told to fix our own price.

"In addition they offered to supply us with all the fish we wanted and the price was to be not less than twenty-five per cent. under the lowest cost of production to us now. We refused.

"One year ago we had a cook at our station at Pirate Cove—a Japanese. This man turned out to be one of the wealthy men of Japan, and he is now the managing admiral of all of the Japanese fishing fleets

engaging in the codfishing industry off the Siberian coast.

"The information we have now is that, beginning with the summer of 1920, the Japanese expect to proceed with full cargoes direct from the coast of Siberia, across the Pacific, through the Panama Canal, and thence to Boston and Gloucester, the real market of the codfish.

"They will sweep the codfishing business of New England out of existence. Nothing can save the industry now managed by American, unless we get a protective tariff. We believe that if the folk of Gloucester can be made to understand the situation they will come to our support and Congress will respond. Unless this is done the United States will be eating only Japanese codfish in a few years and the Newfoundland Banks and others will be thrown into the discard."

The policy of the Japanese Government is to extend all possible aid and cooperation to its cod-fisheries, "while in this country the industry is hampered and its costs increased by heavy taxes whenever a profit

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

is made, with no allowance for the numerous years of loss or no profits." So,

The fishermen are naturally the ones likely to be most immediately and vitally affected by the importation of oriental codfish, as the first effect will be to stop production on this side, the the marketing companies will be able for a time to maintain a hold by selling the imported fish. While the fishermen have not yet worked out a definite policy in regard to the matter, P. B. Gill, secretary of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, says: "It will be a great loss to the industry if the Japanese are permitted to get hold. Neither business men nor fishermen can compete with them."

SOME "GARRULITIES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN EDITOR"

I f that head-line suggests not so much a dry and ponderous way of looking at things as a certain electrical if erudite sparkle, it was fittingly chosen by Mr. Henry Holt to head some remarks about himself in The Unpartizan Review (New York). Mr. Holt, head of the publishing firm of Henry Holt & Co., edits and contributes largely to this magazine, and, in general, is accused of working as much, and having about as good a time, as if he were twenty years this side of the Biblical three-score and ten, rather than a decade beyond it. The probable reason why he has been importuned to write his biography, he decides, is that "as I am eighty years old and, my friends say, singularly young for my age, I must know something worth telling about getting old and keeping young." He declines to attempt a biography on the ground that the really interesting events of his life could not be written, even if he felt impelled to write them. However, he consents to gossip a bit, in a Ciceronian way, on the pleasures of age and, in a less classic style, perhaps, on the diet, doctoring, exercise, and work suitable to a man of fourscore years. To quote from his introduction:

I begin with what I suppose to be the main reasons why I have lived so much longer and remained young so much longer than most men. And here at the outset I find myself tempted to repeat the reason I have sometimes banteringly given to friends who know better—that I have never done any work or had any trouble. I wonder if every man does not think that he has had more than his share of both! This I know, however: that the man of my large acquaintance who lived longest, was happiest, and diffused most happiness, suffered most. He simply rose above it.

There were no evidences in childhood that he was to live so long, for, he says: "It may encourage you to know that a daguer-reotype of me at six represents as hollow-chested and unpromising a brat as you can well imagine." However, he worked the chest out to fair prominence and once achieved an expansion of seven inches, which, colloquially speaking, is some



PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

expansion. Nowadays he takes calisthenic exercises on the Swoboda system. Does he use the weed now banned in Kansas? We read the distinctly quirky answer:

I have seldom used tobacco to excess. I never smoked before I was six years old, and thence only at rare intervals until I was nearly eleven. Then I went to a school in the country where we kept pipes in our huts in the woods and used them pretty freely. Between twelve and thirteen I changed schools, and until after seventeen smoked only in vacations, two or three cigars a day, tho about the end of that time I entered college, smoked habitually, and in one vacation found I was running over twenty eigars a day. From that time until I was about sixty I averaged perhaps four or five. About then I really did begin to smoke. My good doctor explained, as I have recounted in an earlier number of this review, that it takes the average system about twelve hours to eliminate tobacco, and that if it then has four or five hours absolute freedom from it-sixteen or seventeen hours' abstinence in all, it will stand all that is apt to be put into it. But not the slightest whiff must be taken in the off hours. Since then I have seldom smoked before dinner, but after dinner have smoked all I wanted to-usually four to six cigars, sometimes a dozen, or since the war pinch, their equivalent in pipes. Nothing but the membrane of the mouth and throat has made any objection. The doctor tells me that the test of excess is the taste of tobacco persisting till morning. It hardly ever has. For a year or two, however, since I took up the pipe, the membranes have objected oftener, and the inclination has moderated. I confess that I phrased the beginning of these confessions regarding tobacco to amuse myself a little by imagining the holy horror of some of my readers. The confessions are all true, however. Tobacco can be a poison, but I've found it a mighty slow one. There is occasionally a person, however, who should never touch it. That prince of octogenarians, Joseph H. Choate, exhorted me not to smoke shortly before dinner, and I am confident he was right.

When I was about forty I happened on a little book on longevity by a very old English surgeon whose name I'm sorry I have forgotten. Books on longevity don't all seem to get out of date. He said that tobacco promoted longevity by killing the germs of influenza. Before that I had occasionally knocked off smoking, to prove that the habit was not mastering me, and also before that I had had several bad attacks of influenza, some of which I was able to locate pretty-surely in the times when I didn't smoke. Since then I have never passed a day without smoking, and have never had a severe attack of influenza.

'Cello-playing occupies a quarter of an hour before lunch; then comes a walk. At lunch, which has been preceded by a glass or two of water, he eats what is on the table, with a due regard to the idiosyncrasies of his digestion. He goes slow on meat, and for ten years has not had a serious attack of gout. He reflects on custom and habit at the table:

How little we are influenced by thinking

as compared with habit! How few of us reflect at table-I never did until I had been reflecting for more years than people on the average live, but now I reflect every time I eat meat—that we are after all in that respect very little removed from cannibals-that it's a queer thing for a refined woman to be tearing the flesh away from murdered fellow creature's bones, and eating it. But alas! Herbert Spencer told me that he tried vegetarianism for a time, and found he couldn't think. But Gilbert Murray is generally regarded as something of a thinker, and he told me that he eats nothing that involves the direct sacrifice of animal life. Probably his thinking is saved by eggs and milk and its products. I wonder if Spencer annexed them to his vegetable bill of fare! I mustn't omit telling you before getting back to my routine that once when I asked Murray about his preferences in drink, he said: "Sometimes, in paroxysms of riotous dissipation, I get as far as Apollinaris."

Since I reached "the Scotch-whisky age," my doctor has insisted on a tablespoonful of it at lunch and dinner. American whisky has disagreed with me, possibly because I drank too much of it between meals in my youth, as everybody did then. But it is a queer fact that very many men have an idiosyncrasy of digestion against one or the other. In my late twenties and early thirties, when I worked very hard, champagne—a split at dinner every day for a few weeks—was my sovereign defense against dyspepsia, of which I had the nervous variety. A son of the president of the American Temperance Society told me at about that time that champagne had been his salvation, but he hadn't told his father so. From my early thirties to my forties I drank mainly light Burgundies; later,

about that time that champagne had been his salvation, but he hadn't told his father From my early thirties to my forties I drank mainly light Burgundies; later, principally claret, white wines only occasionally, until gout began to appear toward seventy. In my seventies until late I could take champagne once in ten days or so, but only a glass, seldom two, and now I touch it at my peril. Not because of gout; I've got that under, but because of the secretions of the kidneys irritating the membranes through which it passes. When a man reaches the Scotch-whisky age he'd better stick pretty exclusively to that. I haven't been able to digest malt liquors since middle life, and I doubt if they promote longevity, especially if one's pursuits don't keep the skin very active. Cider is about the worst thing for gout, as the people who are using it in these prohibition times will soon learn to their cost and that of their friends.

By the way, I notice that dinners don't "go" as they used to, and longevity gains much from briskness at dinner.

By the way, again, I've noticed in at least two instances that doctors born in Europe recommend the wines of their home regions, and don't think much hygienically of others; and these opinions were offered men, and flatly contradicted each other.

Perhaps all this experience with alcohol, except the eider, comes too late, but I don't feel quite sure that prohibition will last long.

In the afternoon comes work, with perhaps an accompanying snooze or two, and afterward there are the papers and the club and periodicals, over which he can have another somnolent rest. But it must be understood that there really is work, and that there is also plenty of exercise. A careful mingling of work, rest, and exercise is, perhaps, one of his secrets of health and happiness, tho he finds "the price of a long

and healthy old age is much the same as the price of liberty, and as life nears its end one may well wonder what all this discipline of character is for, if it is just about to be snuffed out permanently." Custom has changed in regard to the chief meal of the day, and we read:

Dinner is, or should be, a mighty serious subject. I was astounded to read in The Nation, in the very different days when it was my gospel, something to the effect that dinner is the highest test of civilization. Were the palmy days of The Nation itselfthe days of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and Longfellow, of Thackeray, George Eliot, Dickens, Tennyson, Browning, Spencer, Darwin, Huxley—days of civilization? Then dinners of sixteen courses with seven or eight wines were civilized: for such we used to swallow then, and a few of us still survive to tell the tale. The dinners tapered down until the war, and then came down with a bump. Don't let the fact that a few of us have survived the earlier dinners encourage you to get back to such a scale. I'm still paying for mine in the necessity for constant self-control, and a ruinous consumption of digestive tablets, and, in spite of all that, many a fit of stodginess and depression, and little touches of neuralgia.

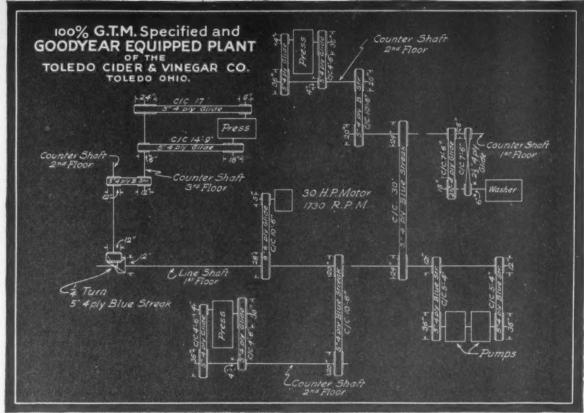
Before the war-pinch made it necessary for me to do more of my personal services than I can well spare time for, I habitually drest for dinner, and I am satisfied that it prolonged my life. Business cares tended to disappear with business clothes, and dinner was more of a festivity and a ritual. The Romans were right about domestic ritual, and they were a tough people.

Having had dinner and lit his eigar, "the old man" makes himself comfortable, and proceeds to talk of other things:

I have tried pretty hard to do the aquo animo and nihil humani alienum tricks—the latter perhaps too hard: for I may not have done enough of any one thing, and, since I retired from active business at seventy, I may have kept myself too busy. In recent years I have been more active than at any time since I had to overcome the inertia of starting. As life has grown longer, vacations have grown shorter.

Mr. Holt closes with a spiritual counsel:

Pardon my taking the liberty of saying that you are apt to live longer if, when bedtime comes, you say your prayers. Whether you're a Tibetan with a praying machine, or a Catholic with a rosary, or a Jew groveling before the vindictive tyrant you've set up in your temple, or a Protestant given to the public recitation of monstrous creeds you don't believe, and begging for things you know no begging will ever bring; or whether you're an humble searcher in the new mysteries of energy and soul, and live in clearer and stronger light than man has before known, the quiet meditative hours of the night are better for communion with the gods than are the jocund hours of the morning. Whatever gods you worship, your beliefs are the bases of your character and conduct, and however feeble and neglected they may be, they are, next to the affections, the best things about you, and the best you have so far been capable of. But you are capable of better, and if, at the close of every day, you will for a few moments meditate over them seriously, and try to bring your soul into sympathy with all the soul there is, your faith will grow, and so will your strength and usefulness and happiness and length of days.



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A growing conviction that the Goodyear analysis plan gave promise of ending their continual troubles with belts led the Toledo Cider & Vinegar Company to have a single drive studied by a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—and his recommendation for a belt given the benefit of a trial.

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The results from the Goodyear Belt applied after this study made their own argument for an extension of the analysis to the entire plant. The G. T. M.-specified Goodyear Belt held the pulleys, where other belts—bought on the basis of taking whatever the jobber happened to have in stock—slipped, and lost power, and tied up units in troubles and delays that cost money.

100% Goodyear-equipped today—this is the result of expert study followed by the service that Goodyear Belts specified to their work always yield. On the press drives there are Goodyear Glide Belts. On the main-to-counter shaft transmission, and on pumping duty, are 5-inch, 4-ply Goodyear Blue Streak Belts—heavy, flexible and enduring. In line with the same principle of every unit's relation to the work of the whole plant, the G. T. M. specified 5-ply Goodyear Monterey Acid Hose for the conveying of the product pressed out under the action of the power carried by the belts. At the end of a full season's run, the Goodyear equipment shows practically no wear and has furnished new records for energy conserved and power transmitted.

Single drive or entire plant, the G. T. M. looks at any problem put up to him in the light of its relation to profitable production. And the Goodyear belt he recommends is chosen first for its ability to perform its part unfailingly, trouble-free, over a long period of economical service. The G. T. M.'s services are at your and your plant superintendent's command, without charge. Your profit and satisfaction from Goodyear Belts specified on the basis of his analysis are ample assurance of our return.

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Instant
Postum
"There's a Reason"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HUMAN NATURE ON EXHIBIT AT THE DIAMOND-COUNTER

NATURE speaks when the purse opens at the diamond-counter. The digger who has become an oil-magnate overnight wants something like a locomotive headlight to "knock 'em silly back home," and the cool, calculating blonde who has just succeeded in landing a Western rancher with "oodles" of money wants something on the proper finger of her left hand which will make all the girls of her set green with envy. The ward-heeler is known by the chest adornment which is like a single star on a dark night; the poor plumber of yesterday disregards to-day the H. C. L., and buys his wife a tiara, or a diademhe is not quite sure which. And then there are the others who wear diamonds with the taste and manner that come from many generations of breeding. A New-Yorker, we are told in the New York Times, finds some entertainment in playing "hick," and watching what goes on about him. Recently his wife sent him into the Biggest Jewelry Store, and a floor-walker who had the manner and bearing of a European diplomat collared him and sent him to the diamond-counter for a solitaire. The story of his observations is recounted:

"I never saw so many people with a single idea in my life," he said when he returned to the bosom of his family. "There were all kinds of people, from the new rich and those who were used to it to the husky steel-man who was going to 'knock 'em dead with his sparkler' when he got back to the mill-town.

"I wandered up and down the counter looking them over. First, there was a stout woman of uncertain years and much manners, who had a young and effeminate male person under her wing. He was buying her a ring, and she insisted on picking it out herself. He was as embarrassed as she was affectionate and effusive. Both were extravagantly drest. She was hung all over with jewelry of various kinds, none matching, all expensive. There was much choosing, and finally she found what she liked. It looked like a search-light when she slipt it on her stubby finger. As they turned from the counter she clung to the youth's arm and started conversation with the remark, 'When we're married—'

"A young overseas Second Lieutenant and his girl came next. Both thoroughbreds and very much in love. He insisted on a large and expensive stone, and she demurred, saying under her breath that it was a waste, and that she'd like to 'put the money into the home.' He insisted, however, that this was the first time they had been engaged.

time they had been engaged.

"Came then a broad-shouldered man with an outdoors voice and a big hat. Clinging to his arm was a little bit of fluff, with keen, calculating eyes—a typical gold-digger. 'Bring on th' big ones,' he directed in his bass, 'th' sky's th' limit!' And it was! The girl daintily slipt one after another ring on her slim fingers, each one larger and more expensive than the last. 'Go to it, kid,' he instructed,

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

'I won't be back until next year. Put a crimp in th' herd!' She found what she wanted, and he jerked out a fat old wallet and paid cash. 'How many cows does that wanted, dash. 'How many cows does that cost you, pop?' she asked, with an I-have-eaten-the-canary smile. Quick as a flash he told her, and suggested that it was 'time to move on if we're going to buy those other things,'

"Near by two men were having an gument. Their clothing and language argument. showed them to be 'sports,' One was trying to prevent the other from sinking 'his roll into diamonds. 'Twas foolish to make a killing, said he, and then blow the money on sparklers. The other, however, said: 'If a guy goes broke he can always soak a stone, can't he?'

"Next to them were two men each alone. One must have been a university man; the other from the shipyards. The university man wanted a small, and, if possible, inexpensive stone, while the other sought one that would look like a million dollars. Both got what they wanted, the shipyard man slipping his on a heavy finger, and the other taking his away in a neat little box. Needless to say, the one who worked with his hands paid six times what the brain-worker did.

"Then there were the bluffers. One of 'em I'll call the Grand Duke Alexis. He had the fur coat and all the scenery, and with him was a woman with all the hauteur of a princess. He got away with it, too, until he began to speak too loudly. As I understand it, Grand Dukes are trained to speak like gentlefolk. He wanted to know how soon he could get the stones removed from a tiara and set into a necklace or something of that kind. But he said in a loud voice that it was part of 'the family jewels,' and had cost some fabulous sum. He was told to bring it in and an estimate would be given. He might have imprest a hick if he hadn't pronounced tiara exactly as it is I suppose he was a movie actor spelled. or hotel chef.

"Afterward came a couple from a city in that vast territory that New York regards as 'the sticks,' but without which there would be no New York. He was oozing money. She was overdrest. Diamonds, only diamonds, could appease their desires, and they made no bones about telling the world that they'd come to the Biggest Jewelry Store to buy them. They told most of their family history, too, and would have been pleased to have all the rest of the people in the shop help them get what they wanted. At first she didn't know what she cared for, but she rapidly developed expensive likes when she pawed over trays of stones. They seemed to feel that they were showing New York a thing or two. He did indeed spend a lot of money, peeling greenbacks and yellow ones off a plethoric roll. Only once did she object to his spending. That was when he bought a patricularly ornate stickpin. She insisted it would be 'bad form' for him to wear it. He bought it anyway."

Perfectly Frank About It.—" Did you tell him the truth when he asked you how old you were? "Oh, yes."

"What did you say?"

"That it was none of his business." Sydney Bulletin.



Tomato Soup at Home

Some of you have tasted French soups in the fine hotels of Paris. But you've never found the equal of tomato soup as offered in America. And the French have long conceded this supremacy.

You can always have this most delicious tomato soup-never varying -if you only order Van Camp's.

Based on Prize French Recipes

Van Camp's Soups are based on famous French recipes. Some of them won prizes in French culinary contests.

A chef from the Hotel Ritz in Paris brought them to our kitchens. But here scientific cooks-men with college training-spent years in their perfection. They found countless ways to give an added flavor.

They compared hundreds of blends and methods. They fixed standards for every material. They studied every detail which could add the slightest touch.

The Supreme Soups

Now Van Camp's Soups mark the acme in soup making. Each is a masterpiece. And the most exacting formulas prevent any variation.

Never were soups made like them. Never can soups be made better. These supreme soups cost no more than others. They are ever at your command.

The finest soups created can be daily served on your table. And there are 18 kinds. Try two or three and let them tell the story.

Other Van Camp Products Include Pork and Beans Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc. Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's Pork and Beans

They are super-baked, yet every bean is nut-like, mealy, whole.



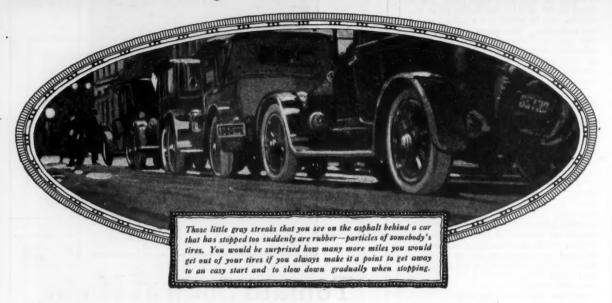
Van Camp's Spaghetti The finest Italian recipe perfected. We value the formula at \$500,000.



Van Camp's Peanut Butter

A unique dainty made from blended nuts with skins and germs removed.

Tire Economy Begins with Better Tires



NE out of every ten men you see on the street is a motor car owner.

There is not a man or woman in the country whose daily life is not affected in some way by motor transportation.

Anything that tends towards waste and extravagance is a tax on everybody.

Because of casual buying the average motorist is being compelled to pay out more and more every year for tires.

Once let Americans realize that a thing is costing them

too much and they soon find a way to correct it.

They are beginning to understand the high cost of poor tires and to *stop* accidental buying.

Going to the dealer who not only displays the sign of good tires in his window, but who recommends and sells good tires because he believes in their economy.

The United States Rubber Company is bending every effort to keep pace with the growing demand for tires, but placing responsibility for quality ahead of every other consideration. In the interest of better tires it produces more of its own rubber than any other rubber manufacturer in the world.

It introduced the first straight side automobile tire.

It produced the first pneumatic truck tire.

Two of the greatest contributions to tire and motor economy ever made.

The idea of quality in tires is just beginning to take firm hold on this country.

And the firmer the hold it takes, the smaller the tax that motorists will have to pay.

United States ® Rubber Company

Fifty-three

The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION - CONTINUED

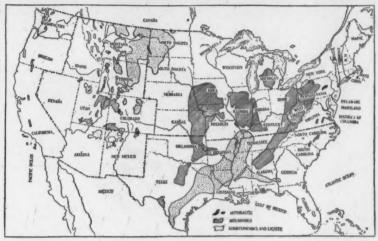
THE TYRANNY OF FUEL

H ALF the world's fuel is right here in the United States, next door to only 8 per cent. of the world's population. What we took from the ground last year would build a great wall like that of China around our whole territory. This boast, which is paraphrased from a statement of Secretary Lane's, is largely nullified by the fact that coal in the ground and coal in the yard or in the cellar are two different things. E. F. Ross, writing in The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland), tells us that manufacturers, handicapped by the uncertainty of supply, are now realizing that a ton in the yard is worth two in the mine, and that our resources, while adequate for a century or so, need careful conservation. One result of this feeling is the increasing use of fuel-oil. It is easy, says Mr. Ross, to talk of the necessity of coal-storage against "a rainy day," but it is doubtful whether advance stores can be accumulated under existing conditions. With production seriously curtailed because of the inability of the railroads to handle as much coal as could be mined, and with the United States exporting large tonnages to foreign countries as well as requiring abnormal supplies at home, producers will be hard prest to keep up with the demand. Therefore, for a time at least, coal will be handled on a hand-tomouth basis. He goes on, in substance:

"Immediate relief from the tyranny of fuel lies in conservation and in selecting fuel with a more intelligent consideration for the factors of available supply, distribution, and adaptability to the purpose for which it is required. Franklin K. Lane advocates a thorough inventory of resources, a study of the availability of various fuels for immediate use, a campaign to guard against waste either through ignorance or wantonness, and an effort to prolong the life of fuel resources by invention and discovery.

"Available and commercial coal in the United States aggregates approximately fourteen hundred billion tons. Production for 1918, the largest in history, totaled

sumption has resulted from the coal strike. Since fuel-oil is the newest industrial fuel to be used, statistics on its production have been compiled only since 1916. Its



DISTRIBUTION OF COAL RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES. IRON AND STEEL AND COAL CENTERS ALMOST COINCIDE.

—From The Iron Trade Review.

685,356,000 tons, an increase of 33,952,626 tons over 1917. War-demands severely taxed the coal production, but following a brief slump during the first few months after the signing of the armistice, reconstruction work increased the requirements almost to the war-time level. It is reasonable to believe that industry will continue to need proportionate supplies for peacetime manufacturing.

"A recent book, 'The Strategy of Minerals,' edited by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, states that there need be no fear of the untimely exhaustion of the underground resources of this country.

"Since 1916 the iron and steel industry has been consuming large quantities of fuloil to replace the shortage of natural gas, and even to supplant coal and coke to some extent. Each year has witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of liquid ful, and altho the effect scarcely is noticeable, yet in the fuel-oil market an increased conuse as a marine fuel has brought it rapidly to the front and consumption has risen at a remarkable rate, altho the proportionate increase each year has been less than during the preceding year. It has been estimated that two-fifths of the crude petroleum produced in the United States is fuel-oil, but the ratio for the years 1917 and 1918 indicate 47 per cent. as a more reliable figure.

"In spite of the fact that geologists agree closely after extensive estimating that petroleum at the present yield will be exhausted within thirty years, there is such an element of mystery in the hiding of the underground liquid fuel that it may not be erroneous to conclude that this fuel will become a permanent factor in the development of the world.

"It has been commonly believed that natural-gas production has been on the decline for the past few years while, as a matter of fact, more natural gas was consumed in 1917 than in 1916, the figures being 795,110,376 and 753,170,253 thousands of cubic feet respectively. This belief no doubt has resulted from the fact that industry has grown by such leaps and bounds that the reserves of natural gas did not permit the production to keep pace with it, and other fuels had to be employed. Natural-gas supplies have been situated in the same regions as coalsupplies, both fuels being most economical for the iron and steel industry. Gas has had so many uses and has cost so little that enormous quantities have been consumed by the industry. The largest sources of natural gas have been West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Okla-homa. Within recent years few new pockets have been discovered, and as a result the present pockets probably will be early exhausted. It is predicted that the supply will fail within twenty years unless industry, which consumes at least two-thirds of the total production, makes lighter demands upon it.

"Aside from coal, oil, and natural gas, including their derivatives, no other fuel or substitute for fuel has been found prac-



DISTRIBUTION OF OIL AND GAS RESOURCES, TOGETHER WITH PRINCIPAL PIPE LINES, OF THE UNITED STATES.

—From The Iron Trade Review.



A Vital Shaving Truth

Does your razor shave "clean and smooth" one day, then scrape and pull the next?

Rust causes the difference. Every razor blade has a fine "saw" edge. You cannot wipe it absolutely dry. Lather and moisture cause invisible rust to form overnight between the microscopic teeth of the razor edge. This destroys its keenness and makes the razor pull.

A drop or two of 3-in-One prevents this rust. Before tomorrow morning's shave do this: Moisten tip of thumb and finger with a drop of 3-in-One and draw edge of razor blade between. That's all.

3-in-One Oil

puts real joy into your shaving. Effective for both old style and safety razors. To make your strop take hold of the razor better, rub a few drops of 3-in-One into it occasionally. You'll notice the difference at once.

FREE Special Razor Saver Circular and generous sample of 3-in-One sent anywhere without charge. Ask for both on a postal card.

3-in-One is sold at all stores in x os., 3 os. and
8 os. bottles and in 3 os. Handy Oil Cans

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 165 KAM. Broadway, New York City

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

ticable for use in the iron and steel industry

in the United States.

"In 1912 it was estimated that of the thirty-one and one-half million horse-power used in this country, five and one-half million were supplied by water and the remaining twenty-six million by steam. Authorities claim that one water horsepower will save ten tons of bituminous coal per year. However, over 70 per cent. of the available water-power is west of the Mississippi River, whereas almost the entire iron and steel industry is east of the Mississippi. Moreover, 70 per cent. of the total water horse-power now installed in prime movers is installed in the latter area. Many large industrial areas now use no water-power and would obtain little or none under the most thorough development. As a result, these areas must continue to employ coal and other mineral fuels.

"It is difficult to obtain an estimate of the average cost of water-power because each location of a power site has its own solution. Unquestionably it is the cheapest source of power in the country because thus far only the most advantageous sites have been developed. In spite of all of this and present-day propaganda, waterpower development is severely restricted."

UNDERNOURISHED MEXICAN LABOR

ULL duty can not be obtained from a motor on a half-allowance of gasoline. No motorist would expect it. And yet, according to Mr. C. H. Grabill, employers in Mexico try to get work done with undernourished laborers, and, failing to obtain satisfaction, curse the peon's laziness and inefficiency. It is the laborengineering that is inefficient, according to Mr. Grabill's caustic comment. Writing in The Engineering and Mining Journal (New York), Mr. Grabill demonstrates the effect of malnutrition on the day's work by comparing the peon's ration with that found to be necessary by army tests. Efficiency is related to feeding, he finds, quite as directly as the performance of a locomotive is to coal or that of an automobile to gasoline. The situation in Mexico is complicated by difficulties that are absent from the American situation, and Mr. Grabill elucidates these. He says:

"I have heard a great deal at various times about the inefficiency of Mexican labor and that the man himself is stupid, lazy, and dishonest. I admit that at times Mexican labor is very exasperating, but I believe it to be satisfactory when properly used, and if at times the laborer is inefficient, he may have a reasonable excuse. In 1913 the company in Mexico with which I was connected suspended operations along with, and for the same cause as, many others, and I returned to the United States. A year later I went back to Mexico, and I found on resuming operations that the men were not able to perform a full day's work and that the mere lifting of a tool, such as a shovel, frequently required a manifest effort.

"There is an old saying to the effect that the Mexican peon fails to satisfy his appetite for food but gives it free rein in

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

other directions. Whatever truth there may be in the saying, the fact remains that a great many have not had sufficient food during the last few years, and a man, just as truly as a steam-power plant, requires fuel in proportion to the work done. I have accordingly compiled a few figures from various sources showing just what these requirements are and to what extent the wage-scale permits them to be satisfied."

Considering the peon's family as a man, wife, and four children, the writer finds that to nourish them well requires a diet of 9,800 calories, which would cost 1.75 pesos. The peon's actual wage is 1 to 1.25 pesos, with which he can buy only food of low nutritive value, corn being his mainstay. Evidently, no allowance is here made for other expenses than food. This is the way Mr. Grabill sums up the situation:

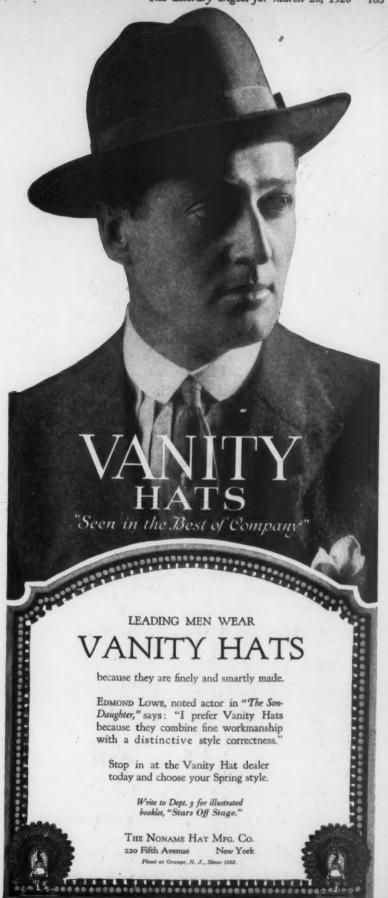
"The situation is clear and the reason for it also, and if an employer expects to get efficient labor he must see that the laborer is in a physical condition to perform the work, and he must apply the same rules as are indicated to be necessary in any other

engineering problem.

"In the case considered, 9,800 calories are required for the man and his family, but of these 5,300 are consumed by the family and 2,300 by the man in walking around and being alive, leaving only 2,200 net, which he utilizes in work for his employer; that is, the employer pays 1.25 pesos for 2,200 calories of work. If the wage only permits the man's buying 3,400 calories of food for himself, then the employer gets only 1,100 calories of work, and must hire another man at an additional 1.25 pesos per day, and there is a consumption of 19,600 calories to obtain 2,200 calories of work. And the engineer talks about inefficient labor! Inefficient engineering would be more to the point......

"Of course, the first answer is to raise the wages. Barring all considerations of the ethics of the case, the answer is not so simple. In the first place, owing to the demoralization of the transportation sys tem, prices fluctuate violently and rapidly. The peon is naturally improvident, and if he has more than his simple needs require for the moment, he quits work, so the result would be that the wage would have to be high enough to cover maximum conditions of prices, and then in succeeding periods of lower prices the man would work only part of the time, and would spend much of his surplus for pulque or mescal; in fact, many would prefer the mescal to additional food. This is fact and not theory, just as it was found to be so on the Indian reservations of the United States. This increases the disinclination to raise wages that many employers feel.

"Some companies have attempted to solve the problem by giving a small increase and then arranging to furnish corn and other staples at or at less than cost. Others have retained the old-wage schedules and added a fixt amount of corn, beans, and similar supplies, which is the same as paying wages partly in cash and partly in commodities. These methods are compromises, of course, and they also meet with considerable opposition from local merchants, who consider them infringements on their own prerogatives, but the arrangement does prevent extortion. I





Some real facts about

IME has dispelled many old illusions. Coal was once condemned as "injurious" and burned openly in the market place as a "public nuisance."

Strange things are done in the name of Health! For ten centuries the nations of the earth have enjoyed the benefits of coffee. Yet in this enlightened day coffee is sometimes declared "injurious"-another form of superstition.

There are many kinds of food that do not "agree" under some conditions. These are matters of personal disability and require professional treatment and

Coffee is for well people and those who want to stay well. For those who cannot be affrighted with foolish fears. For those who want to live-and doand dare—and accomplish!

Coffee plays its part in the homes of the millions three times a day every day. Coffee helped to win the War. It fed suffering Belgium. In Holland coffee is always ready to serve-and its people are healthy.

In Brazil, which produces three-fourths of the world's coffee, they drink coffee all day long. And the Brazilians are one of the most robust and progressive nations in South America.

In America one billion pounds of coffee are consumed every year-This fact speaks for itself!

SIGNIFICANT-In these days of high living costs, it is well to remember that coffee is the least expensive item on your menu-costing less than 2 cents per cup including cream and sugar.

Drink COFFEE Copyright 1920 by the Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee of the United States

and Remain Well!

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

have seen corn sold at twelve and one-half centavos a kilogram at the company store (cost, as it happened at the time), and at sixty centavos in the market at the same place and time. The difference was mainly profiteering.

"Transportation is so bad that I have known corn to sell at eight centavos in a producing district and at twenty-five in a mining-camp less than a hundred miles distant. Of course, such a state of affairs lasted only a short time, but the peon has no reserve, and suffers accordingly.

"I am inclined to believe that it would ay many companies to establish fieldkitchens and serve meals to their men under suitable conditions. . . .

"The problem warrants much study, and each case must be considered individually."

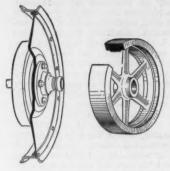
CHEMISTRY AND BRICKMAKING

F silicon had been a gas," Whistler used to say, "I should now be a major-general"-a rather neat way of telling how his military career was cut short by failure in his West Point examination in chemistry. So many a bankrupt brickmaker might announce, "Had my clay been brick-clay, and not some other kind, I should now be a millionaire." All clay is not brick-clay, and even good brick-clay may have within it foreign substances that will work ruin and destruction to the brick after it has been made. Industrial mistakes of this sort, we are told by Robert W. Jones in The Engineering and Mining Journal (New York), may interfere with the future industries of the region in which they are made. A district may remain dormant for years as a result of failure properly to recognize conditions. In the non-metallic industries such failures are usually not prominently brought to the attention of engineers. The romance and glamour of metal-mining are more interesting, and this industry, as an object of scientific study, has far outgrown more prosaic non-metallic activities, such as the production of common brick from clay or shale. He goes on:

"Few producers of common brick can state correctly the cost of their raw materials in terms of output. A large portion of the crude materials that go into the forming of common brick are returned at some point in the process for reworking. Another portion, and usually large, is finished and sold as 'under grade.' When the true cost figures of the raw material are calculated, it is usually found that they are out of proportion to the other costs of man-ufacture. The economical manufacture of brick usually depends upon the cheap production of the raw clay or shale, and the engineer who can succeed in this latter will soon find it advantageous to make the brick as well.

"General knowledge concerning the crude materials necessary for the manufacture of building-brick is little ahead of that obtaining during the first period of manufacture. To most producers of common brick, clay is simply clay, and they have no knowledge of

Facts You Should Know About the Wheels of Your Motor Car



Sectional Views of a Disteel Wheel and the Ordinary Fly Wheel

The weight of a Motor Car Wheel should be concentrated at the hub.

A good example of what a Motor Car Wheel should not be is the fly wheel. Instead of having the weight concentrated at the hub, the fly wheel has its weight concentrated in the rim.

There is a reason for that. The purpose of a fly wheel is to preserve momentum. It keeps going. Because of the weight in the rim, the fly wheel is difficult to start and difficult to stop.

The Motor Car Wheel should start easily and stop easily. That is the reason why the weight should be at the hub, not in the rim. This saves power, gasoline and the mechanism of the car.

The spokes, too, of a fly wheel are rigid, untapered, unresilient. A fly wheel is not dished. There is no spring in it. Needless weight at the rim increases the hammering effect

of every blow the tire takes from the road.

Be Sure Your Motor Car Wheel Is Not a Fly Wheel.

The Disteel Wheel is a single, dished and tapered disc of steel. This steel disc tapers in thickness from the hub to the rim, which makes the wheel lighter as well as vastly stronger and more resilient. And the wheel is dished inwardly like a bow. Also, the rim is offset where it is fastened to the disc.

It is a basic principle of wheel design that these three features, the taper, the dish, the off-set rim, diffuse and dissipate road shocks before they can reach the hub.

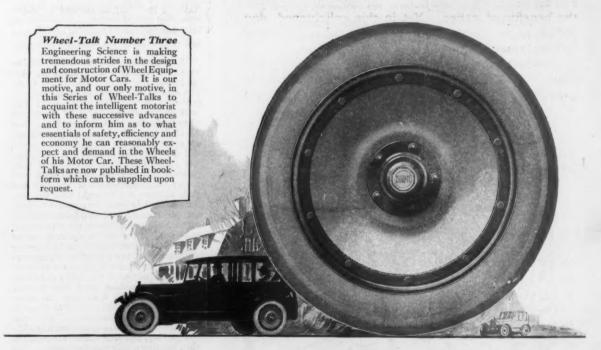
Back of the vastly greater beauty of Disteel Wheels, you will find upon investigation these fundamentals of scientific wheel design and construction that mean greater comfort, safety and economy in motoring.

Detroit Pressed Steel Company, Detroit, U.S.A.

Disteel Wheel Plant, Cabot Avenue

New York: 1846 Broadway at 61st St.
Boston: 925 Boylston Street

Automobile Frame Plant, Mt. Elliott Avenue
t. Chicago: 732 Michigan Avenue
San Francisco: 326 Righto Building



DISTEEL WHEELS The Wheels That Complete The Car



It's the Shingled Walls That Lend the Charm

The all-shingled home is decidedly the vogue because of its permanence and quaint charm. The usefulness of Rite-Grade Inspected Shingles is not confined to the "Roof of Ages." Their architectural beauty for exterior walls is becoming increasingly popular. Stained or unstained, they harmonize with the foliage, the flowers and the lawn.

Three are three grades of Rite-Grades and they are all up-to-grade. Ask your architect, contractor or dealer what grade you need.

Would you like our building booklet?

We know you will appreciate its building suggestions. Send-2c stamp to defray mailing.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

the more or less complex mechanical mixture of the materials with which they are working.

"Nearly all producers are acquainted with the ultimate chemical composition of the clay used, exprest as oxids of the various elements. Kaolinite, we have been taught, is the basis of all clays, and it is usually included under the term of clay substance. Accepting these general statements as including all clays, and paying no attention to other substances, operators have constructed plants, oftentimes with the approval of engineers, which have resulted in nothing but failure.

"The principal value of an ultimate chemical analysis of a clay is in the detecting of unusual substances. Studied in this way, many surprizing and interesting facts about both the chemical and physical composition of the clay may be learned. If the intention is to use a clay as a crude material it will always be advisable to have a thorough chemical and physical examination made, not on one sample, but on many samples, and to have these examinations carried on in conjunction with a proper geological examination."

A proper geological examination of a clay deposit, Mr. Jones goes on to say, does more than simply take into account the history of the deposit as geological reports. Borings are made, pits are sunk, tunnels are driven, and we have finally, in conjunction with a topographic map, a complete set of sections showing the various beds, with a set of samples. The following brief descriptions of typical failures, due to lack of knowledge, are given in conclusion:

1. A property was placed in operation for the manufacture of paving-brick, with the intention of using a red-burning shale. The cost of this plant, including land, is estimated at \$250,000. The plant was built on the strength of brief tests, and when production started it was found that the shale was not plastic enough to stand up properly in the column. To correct this defect, it was necessary to add some soft plastic clay. The difference in temperature between the fusion-point and proper vitrification-point of this clay and shale mixture was so slight that the portions of the kiln would be properly burned, the underburned and overburned formed such a large percentage of the total that it was found impossible to continue operation. This failure was not due to improper equipment, but to a lack of knowledge concerning the geology and physical and chemical characteristics of the shales and clays.

"2. A six-machine yard was opened, convenient to both water and rail transportation, for the manufacture of the ordinary soft-mud building-brick. The total machine capacity was approximately 135,-000 per day, and four markets were available, insuring continuous production. The clay was of the usual grade, or appeared so, and active production was started with the preparation of one kiln of 700,000 brick, for burning. Following the ordinary burning practise of the region, and using the 'settle' of the brick as an indicator, the result was that the entire kiln was more or less fused into a solid mass. In addition, the clay was found to carry lime pebbles, causing the brick to swell and burst. This, the

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

only kiln of brick burned on the property, still stands as it was left about fifteen years ago. The investment is a total loss.

ago. The investment is a total loss.

"3. In this case there was also a loss due to ignorance of the chemical composition. The clay was a remarkable red-burning material compared with the usual clays of the region. On the strength of the color, it was decided to make what is known as a dry-press brick, using just enough moisture to hold the clay grains together, and forming under great pressure. This method gives a remarkably true-formed product. The material worked well and was passed through the plant without screening. The temperature of burning did not need to be carried very high, and the industry had all the indications of an assured success. However, after standing in the stock piles for a short time, the bricks began to scale badly, so that they were unfit for use, as intended, as face brick. All that remains is a mass of crumbly burned clay, with the general form of brick. Another total loss. The trouble here was due to crystals of gypsum which were found throughout the entire deposit. Some were four inches long, and they were so abundant that they could be noticed at a distance of fifty feet from the face of the clay."

A WORKER, NOT A WIZARD

'ARLYLE'S definition of genius as an "infinite capacity for taking pains" may not apply to all kinds of genius, but it distinctly fits the case of Luther Burbank, the so-called "plant wizard," we are assured by a writer in Engineering and Contracting (New York). This writer disclaims for Mr. Burbank any title to wizardry; he is just a worker who has toiled for forty years with energy and intelligence. Any suggestion that his success is due to something mysterious rather than to normal powers is most unwelcome to him. Not only does Burbank's life furnish inspiration and evidence of the reward of hard work, but the way in which he has carried out difficult scientific problems furnishes suggestions for procedure in other lines of endeavor. We read further:

"One fact must be borne carefully in mind: Mr. Burbank's success is not measured by the wealth it has brought him, for wealth has not been his goal; but when he needed friends for the conduct of his work he proceeded by sound business means to get them, thus giving further evidence of his ability and well-rounded development."

In The American Magazine, under the title "Burbank at Seventy," Walter V. Woehlke gives the following facts, which are quoted by the writer in Engineering and Contracting:

"Fifty years ago Luther Burbank did not stand out from the mass of other New England youngsters. On the contrary, he was rather below the average size and not at all robust. He worked in a plowfactory for fifty cents a day, clerked in a furniture-store, and started out to study medicine. Then a long siege of ill-health, caused by a sunstroke, overtook him;



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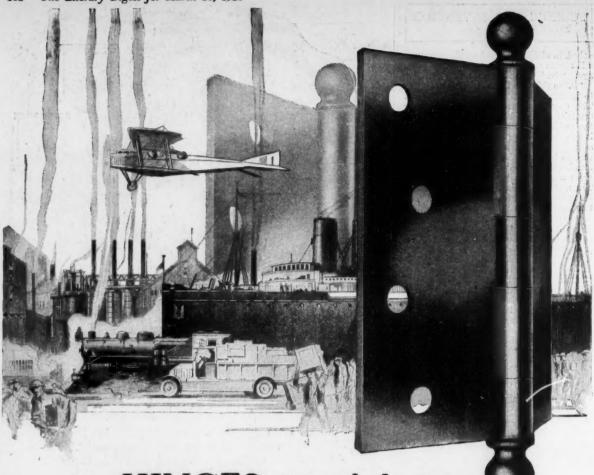
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

and in 1875 he went to California to regain his strength, and to acquire a seed-farm. He had just sold his first discovery, the Burbank potato-500,000,000 bushels of this famous tuber have been grown so farand the \$125 he received for this plant barely enabled him to pay for his ticket. ... After his recovery he found steady employment and saved the larger part of his wages that he might reach his goal, a

the third year, and even then it was a chance to do what every one said could not be done. An impatient fruit-grower was making the rounds of the California nurseries looking for twenty thousand young prune-trees to be delivered ready for planting within ten months. Not a nursery would undertake it. Such a thing was considered impossible. But when the struggling nursery-owner of Santa Rosa heard of the order, he went after the contract for the twenty-thousand trees, and immediately started to produce them.

"Because no other seeds would sprout so late in the season, he planted almonds in beds of moist sand, covering them with cloth to maintain the proper moisture and temperature. As the almonds sprouted, they were removed one by one to the nursery rows. Then he scoured the surrounding orchards for prune buds, and as soon as the young almond-trees were far enough advanced, the prune buds were budded into them and the tops of the young trees were broken off, thus forcing them to make a new growth. Within a little more than six months young Burbank had delivered 19,025 prune-trees ready for planting. He had done the impossible.

"The high development of Mr. Burbank's senses, particularly his sense of color, is mentioned by the writer, who continues: 'Through conscious and deliberate training, Mr. Burbank's eyes have become able to detect the minutest detail with startling clearness. He can see at a glance whether a building is even a quarter of an inch out of true, or whether a wall deviates an inch per hundred feet from a straight

line.
"'There is no magic in it,' explained
Mr. Burbank. 'Every person equipped
with a good nose and a good pair of eyes can reach the same sensitiveness by practise, patience, and concentration. Of these, concentration is the most important. Long hours of labor are valueless if the The average man rarely mind wanders. sets the undivided force of his mind to work on a single task continuously. He thinks of the automobile he is going to buy, the show he is going to see, or the raise he thinks he ought to have."

After commenting upon Burbank's indifference to wealth, Mr. Woehlke continues:

"After he had accomplished the impossible and delivered twenty thousand young prune-trees in less than nine months from the planting of the seeds, his nursery flourished. Year by year his establishment, his trade, and his income grew. The Burbank nursery became an exceedingly profitable commercial institution. stressing this fact because Mr. Burbank's commercial acumen has been doubted by

many of his later-day California friends. They fail to remember that he could not have carried on this very expensive plantbreeding work with practically no financial assistance from any source unless he had ample means of his own, and that he accumulated these ample means by his own unaided efforts, by operating a commercial nursery before he devoted all his time to

the breeding work.
"'It is not difficult to start in business and to make the business profitable,' explained Mr. Burbank. 'The mainsprings of business success, in my opinion, are concentration and persistence. . . . When I started in the nursery business with no capital except my two hands and a body weakened by illness I worked fourteen

hours a day, and gained strength by it.....
"I have little sympathy for triers, slackers, and whiners. I prefer the doers. Providence and nature intended every normal human being to render the service for which he is fitted. It has been proved time and again that the normal man has in him the latent capacity for far greater things than he accomplishes in his daily routine. It is only a question of arousing this capacity and establishing the habit of putting it to its best uses constantly.

Sporadic excellence and improvement will not get a man very far. Like the plantbreeder, he must learn how to fix the new traits and characteristics he develops so that the improvement will be a lasting one that can be transmitted to future generations."

VIRGIN WOOL

THE controversy regarding the use of "shoddy" or second-hand wool is familiar to our readers. Those who condemn it assert that it is a makeshift and can never take the place of the unused, long-fibered article. Those who approve it point out that wool is wool, even when it has already been used, and that there is not enough first-hand wool in existence to clothe those who desire wool clothing. The following editorial from The Textile World Journal is written from the standpoint of the manufacturer. The writer asserts that the movement for what are termed "pure-fabric laws" is a "country-wide propaganda that is being prosecuted by wool-growers' organizations," and that there is danger that "misinformation and misrepresentation" may induce a large part of the public and many Congressmen to support such legislation. Otherwise, we are assured, the movement would not warrant serious consideration by manufacturers; in fact, certain of the basic features of the bills already introduced in Congress "are only fit subjects for treatment by a humorist or a cartoonist." We read further:

"Here is one of the essential features of the movement, as elucidated by Secretary L. F. Malany, of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau, in an address before the recent annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association: 'The first step necessary in order to emancipate the woolgrower from the unfair competition is to acquaint the public with the fallacy in the term "all wool." The people will no longer be satisfied with the statement



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

that goods are all wool; they will demand virgin wool and insist on a straight answer to the question.' Mr. Malany, in common with most other pure-fabric-law propagandists, seems to take it for granted that the term 'virgin wool' is so clear as to need no definition. However, in the Capper and the French bills, which are supposed to represent the mature judg-ment of the propagandists, 'virgin wool' is defined as 'wool that has never previously been spun or woven into cloth.

"Such a definition would include anything from the longest and finest Australian warp combing wool to the coarsest of carpet wools or the shortest of pulled or slipt wools, involving hundreds of grades and an almost equally wide range of character or condition. 'Virgin wool,' according to this definition, may have its source in the fleeces of dead or diseased sheep. It may even have been infected with the deadly anthrax, but it still remains 'virgin wool' and as such is superior, according to these propagandists, to any variety of shoddy or the wastes of wool manufacture.

"We feel quite certain that, as soon as the general public understands these facts, they will be no better satisfied with 'virgin wool' than with 'all wool' clothing, and that in explaining the term 'virgin woel' the propagandists have placed themselves in a position where they must now define the comparative stage of wool virginity.'

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE SEAWARD

SHALL the lake towns get their goods by way of the St. Lawrence River, instead of through New York? There is a "coming battle" on this issue, according to an editorial writer in The Engineering News-Record (New York). The first guns are to be fired when the International Joint Commission opens its hearings on the proposed development of the St. Lawrence River. The plan, we are told, will meet approval in the West, which would secure from it a more direct outlet to the sea, and will be bitterly opposed by New York and the territory tributary to that city, which objects to being side-tracked. The development of power from the river, which is even more important than its improvement for navigation, apparently meets with universal approval; but the two questions must be studied together, which throws the whole subject into the arena of local trade rivalry. "Discussions," says the writer "will be acrimonious, and sectional animosities will run high." We read:

"The St. Lawrence River, from the foot of Lake Ontario to the head of ocean navigation at Montreal, drops 222 feet in 183 miles, the upper 113 miles of which forms the international boundary. Through this valley, with its falls concentrated in comparatively short stretches, there is a mean flow of 241,000 feet a second, with a variation from the mean of only 25 per cent. Around the falls and rapids there exists a shallow canal with short locks and one large power canal which diverts

and develops about 95,000 horse-power. but the waterways are entirely inadequate for full-size lake or ocean shipping, and the power developed is only a fraction of that possible by the full use of head and flow. What is now before the International Joint Commission is the possibility of the international development of the river so that ships can be brought from the Great Lakes, for the present via the enlarged Welland Canal around Niagara, and so that the two riparian nations can jointly participate in the magnificent power the river permits.

"On this side of the border advocates of the scheme come from the great Northwest, which sees a cheap outlet to the sea in bottoms which can go from Montreal right to the lake eities; the opponents are those New-Yorkers who fear for the prestige of the country's premier port and foresee the abandonment of the costly Barge Canal. Minor opposition may be expected from the coal interests who now sell northern New York and Canada and the trunk-line railways which tie the Atlantic seaboard to the Northwest. Finally, there will doubtiess be those who would step warily in any international development which involves commerce and

large expenditures of funds.

The arguments on both sides are too voluminous to record here, but certain fundamentals can be set down. or later the immense power of the St. Lawrence must be developed. So great a natural resource can not much longer be neglected, because it happens to lie on an international boundary. If there are complications, diplomacy must overcome them. If there are prospective preponderances of benefits, engineering agreement must adjust them. Coal is getting every year more costly to bring to the districts removed from the mines. Hydroelectric power is every year becoming more an economic necessity. The people of the United States and Canada can not afford not to use the St. Lawrence power.

"The power necessities seem to us to be predominant, but navigation must be studied, too, because when power is being developed it is simpler to provide for navigation necessities than were they con-This phase of the question sidered alone. must be studied nationally and not locally. The time has passed when one section of the United States can dictate national policy. . . . The New York opposition must be overcome, not by pointing out how the country needs the St. Lawrence waterway, but by convincing the timid New-Yorker of the impregnable position of his city and port provided that port is kept up to date. There is in the metropolis a curious combination of fear and reaction. . . . New York, a year-round port fed by the great railroad systems of the nation, blest by a magnificent basin of deep and still water at its very warehouse doors, has nothing to fear from a St. Lawrence waterway unless short-sightedness and self-interest manage to prevent the development of the port as a unit without regard to State or city boundaries.

"Only preliminaries of the St. Lawrence project will be brought forward for some time. The history of such schemes shows that many years are necessary for the education of the interests involved, but throughout the promotion of the plan there must be kept in mind the two facts noted above-first, that transportation is a national, in fact, an international problem. and that neglect of our great water-powers is becoming more and more an economic



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SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN CHAMPIONS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

T has become something of a habit with American field- and track-athletes to "bring home the bacon" from any international contest in which they happen to be entered, and the men now in process of selection to represent America in the Olympic games in Antwerp this summer will be expected to uphold the Yankee tradition. England, as indicated in a London newspaper report quoted later in

as the short-distance men are called, he

Just at this writing Scholz, of Missouri, is distinctly in the van, with Loren Murchison, of the New York Athletic Club, in second place, and Paddock, the Californian who won both dash events in the interallied games, not up to the form he displayed in the Pershing Stadium. It is true that most of the sprint races so far have been run without spikes, and it is true also that







THEY ALL HAVE WINGS ON THEIR FEET.

Scholz, on the left, is a great sprinter from Missouri, hailed as "the fastest starter in America," Paddock, on the right, is the Inter-Aliled champion in the sprints. Joie Ray (center) is a champion American miler who "runs with the smooth precision of a machine." They are expected to be American point-winners in the Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in August

these columns, recognizes that America supplies both the raw material and the training necessary to make champions, and the Britishers are making unusual preparations to meet the Yankee invasion. The war has taken a far greater toll of European athletes, naturally, than of our own, even excluding those who did their war-work in shipyards rather than on battle-fields. Most of the other nations will enter the contest under a more or less serious handicap. This is unfortunate, from our own point of view as well as from Europe's, for we are developing men of such promise that they might well become world-beaters under any circumstances. Herbert Reed, writing in Town and Country (New York), discusses some of the present leaders among our runners and hurdlers. Taking up first the "dash squad,"

the California runner is unused to indoor competition. For so big a man Paddock is very high strung. He has a rather awkward style and gives the impression of fighting his way along against invisible obstacles; but he has power and speed. So far he has been unfortunate in the East. A fine type of athlete personally, he made his bow in the East in a condition of overanxiety that interfered greatly with his public performances. Too much was expected of him, and apparently he knew it. When he settles down he will undoubtedly do better, altho whether he will ever overtake Scholz is a serious question. In the big Millrose games in Madison Square Garden, Paddock was at all times ill at ease. He was set back for "breaking" at the start in two of his races, and in the Three Hundred showed his overanxiety to please by attempting to run clear around his field, something that, considering the handicaps, not the best man in the country could do on this occasion. In these games





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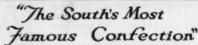
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

Bob Simpson's pupil, Scholz, for the third time got the jump at the start on Murchison, and up to recently Murchison had been looked upon as the fastest starter that had been seen in the East. He is good yet, and will have other chances to bring the getaway feature of his racing up to the standard of the Missouri star—if he can.

Joie Ray, champion miler, is still, in Mr. Reed's opinion, the "incomparable distance runner of old." There was no one to trouble him in the recent meet in New York City, and he "ran his own race at his own pace." The writer continues, discussing both the American champion and the competition he is likely to meet:

Consistency is one of his virtues, and if he escapes accident there is little doubt of his being chosen to lead the distance runners this country will send to the Olympics. The sudden death of Crossland, England's most prominent sprinter, ought to open the way for the United States to easy vic-tory in that event, but our milers are likely to find opposition on the English No doubt we shall be able to tell team. more about the English distance situation after the Oxford-Cambridge games, when it will be decided whether Cambridge alone will send a team to the Pennsylvania Relay Meet, or whether the two universities will combine. Oxford and Cambridge were asked to combine if they felt like doing so, for the Pennsylvania management knew that the English universities had been hard hit by the war, and it was considered unfair to ask either one of them to compete in the relays single-handed. It may be, however, that a good team will turn up in one or the other. In the meantime Cambridge has accepted the Pennsylvania invitation provisionally, and no answer has come from Oxford. doubt the Oxonians are looking over their material before deciding even upon a pro-There is some specuvisional acceptance. lation as to just which of the relay events the Englishmen will care to enter, but the choice, in my opinion, probably will be the four-mile affair. Our own college milers are still rather uncertain quantities, and there is no telling at this stage how and there is no telling at this stage now strong we shall prove to be in the longest distance event of the meet. Then, too, there is the prestige of the Oxford victory some years ago, when A. N. S. Jackson made the famous finish with McCurdy, of Pennsylvania, running on the outside almost all the way.

American high jumping is also, in Mr. Reed's opinion, on the up-grade. He discusses individual record-makers who will go abroad "with better than an even chance" of bringing back the Olympic laurels to the United States:

With the sprinting and hurdling already in capable hands, it is pleasant to find that our team will again be strong in this most important field event. Egon Erickson, who has been in the game for some years, showed that he had lost none of his spring and style at the Millrose meet, by clearing the bar at six feet three inches. He beat young Landon, of Yale, by the narrow margin of an inch, and Landon, I

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

think, will do better when he gets out of This is remarkable jumping for an doors. indoor meet. Erickson comes up to the bar nicely, goes over cleanly, but is rather awkward when he lands, for he is given to doing what is known as the "head stand." However, he is to-day just as dangerous a competitor as he has been at any time in his career. Erickson made a game attempt to raise the American indoor record. He had the bar set at six feet four and seven-eighth inches, but failed by a narrow margin in his three trials. There is a lot of competition left in this old favorite. The recent hurdling has been just a little disappointing, for Walker Smith, of Cornell, has been plainly out of form, and Erdman, of Princeton, was not himself by any means in the Millrose meet. Thomson, of Dartmouth, has so far proved to be the most consistent of the lot. Harry Hillman, the Hanover coach, has certainly polished up his style well, and he has shown in front in every meet he has entered to

The Sun and New York Herald comments on the great forthcoming contest in the following more general manner:

A double interest attaches to the fact that the Olympic games are to be celebrated this year at Antwerp in pursuance of an agreement arrived at in 1914, before the outbreak of the war. In the first place, this revival of the contests emphasizes the restoration in sports of conditions prevailing before the war, and, in the second place, the holding of the games at Antwerp will greatly aid that city and Belgium in the work of recovering from the devastation of The thousands and tens of thousands of visitors who will be attracted to the picturesque old Belgian city next August will naturally leave with its citizens a goodly number of pounds, dollars, francs, lire, and perhaps also a few marks, and these will be of service to Belgium in reconstructive work.

Practically all the countries of western Europe as well as the United States, Canada, South Africa, and Australia are expected to be represented by athletic teams, and all contestants will naturally do their best to bring home as many prizes as possible. The Olympic games have not yet, fortunately, been commercialized, and the greatest incentive to contestants will be the honor achieved by victors in the competition of the athletes of the nations.

The Olympic games held in ancient Greece were designed to promote not only athletics but also the true spirit of sport, and the modern games have similar objects in view. In ancient Greece the Olympic contests were open only to those of pure Hellenic descent who had no personal stigma attaching to them; hence the honor had a high meaning.

Furthermore, in order that the outcome of the games should not be the result of accident or chance, the participants were required to take a solemn oath that they had spent at least ten months in preparation and that they would not resort to any unfair trick in the course of the contest. honor when achieved under such conditions was clean-cut and physically at least indicated that the winner approached the Greek ideal of perfection.

In the best days of the games the prize awarded had no intrinsic value and con-



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Effecto Auto Enamel is a wonder-worker on banged and scraped fenders. The Effecto habit will keep your car look-ing new, and the gnawing tooth of rust won't get a start. A small can of Black is a handy thing in the enamel finish that will last longer than the finish

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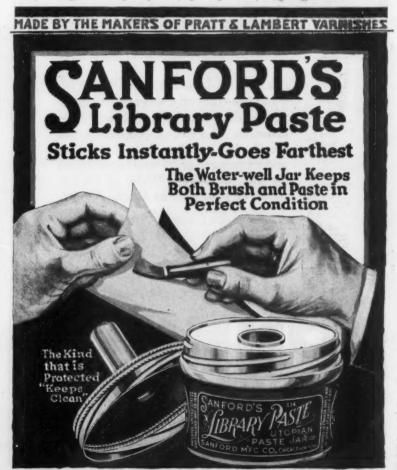
on most new cars. Also made in clear Finishing varnish for cars in fairly good condition, and Top & Seat Dressing, which renews and water-proofs old tops, cushions and all upholstery.

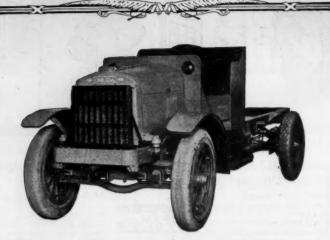
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

sisted merely of a crown of wild clive leaves cut with a golden knife from a tree said by tradition to have been planted by Hercules. But the cities whose representative won the victory made up for this lack of pecuniary At Athens, for instance, the victor received five hundred drachmæ, the right to a place of honor at all public games, and free board in the prytaneum for the rest of his life, a reward which considerably overshadows even the pay of a star baseball player. In addition, odes were addrest to him, those of Pindar especially conferring immortality.

The reward of the modern Olympic winner may not be so great as that of the victor of old; but the modern Olympic games should be as useful as the ancient in promoting clean, healthful sport, and the meeting at Antwerp will therefore be of deep interest to followers and advocates of

TEN AMERICAN FENCERS TO GO TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES

MERICAN fencers from all over the A MERICAN reneers from New York City in May to decide the champions whom America will send abroad as her representatives in the Olympic games. Plans for the selection of the American Olympic fencing team assumed definite shape at a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. It was decided that the League would send a team of eight fencers. This squad will be augmented by two more to be selected independently by the Army and Navy authorities, making a total of ten competitors. To assure the selection of the strongest possible team, says The Sun and New York

The A. F. L. A. has decided to permit free entry to its national championships next May of all amateurs throughout the country, whether affiliated with the association or not, and to invite their participation in all the title events. The usual qualifying round in the various fencing sections may be dispensed with and there may be substituted one large tournament to which an entire week would have to be devoted. The event will be held in May in this city, which has always been the fencing center of the country, and is expected to attract at least one hundred swordsmen.

While it was announced that the national tournament will be the official tryout for the Olympic team, the fencing committee reserves the right in the final analysis to make whatever changes it considers advisable for the success of the team. Chances are that the eight men will be chosen from among the nine that finish first, second, and third in the foil, dueling sword, and saber championships. In its selections the committee will be guided by the fact that Americans are likely to show to best advantage with the foil, as foils competition has always been their forte. Second consideration will be given to the épée, or dueling sword, and third to the saber. In other words, there may be as many foilsmen on the squad as dueling sword and saber contestants together.

An instructor, to be chosen later, will

JOU frequently hear wonder expressed at the intelligence which man shows in Y getting natural forces to do his work.

It would be less conceited and more truthful to speak of man's extreme slowness to perceive the usefulness of these forces.

When electricity, steam, and the earth's chemical and physical forces seemed to early man but hostile devils, Nature was employing them as her trained servants. Nature used moving air as conveyor, as dryer or moistener, as purifier, as leveler, as forced draft, as heater or cooler, and as suction cleaner, when man could conceive of no implements other than his teeth and fingers.

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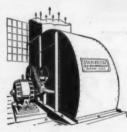
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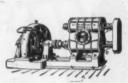
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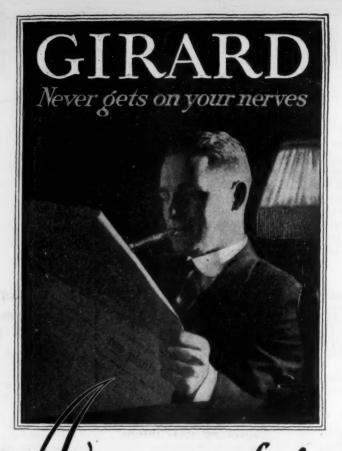
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Continued

accompany the Olympic fencing team to Belgium to coach and train them prior to the international competition. The rules of the International Fencing Federation, under which the Olympic events are to be contested, are now being awaited from Belgium. They are said to differ only in minor respects from those in force in this country. In the Federation rules a touch on the upper arm is valid in foils competition, while in America a touch of that sort is not counted. Instead of the waist-line the Federation accepts as the lower touch boundary the oblique line from the hip to the crotch.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR THE OLYMPIAD

THE British Olympic Council is pre-paring to do big things in the Olympiad to be held in Antwerp next August, and is publishing an appeal for a fund of £30,000, with which to uphold the athletic name and fame of Great Britain. The results of the Olympiad at Stockholm were a bit disappointing to British hopes, due to the showing of the American contestants, and a determined effort is to be made to redeem the British reputation. The appeal for money has been signed by Lord Downham as chairman of the council, and it was accompanied by a statement that the King had contributed £100 to the fund. The money is to be divided between the expenses necessary for the Olympiad and additional playing fields, where the youth of Great Britain may receive the expert training required of specialists in sport. The London Telegraph, which is taking an active interest in the movement, regards increased facilities for training as of prime necessity. It explains:

This, then, is the ulterior object of the Olympic Council's appeal—the provision of more grounds where rising athletic talent may find an arena for its development. But primarily, of course, the fund is launched with a view to the Antwerp Olympiad. Whether the Olympiad should have been held at all this year was an arguable proposition, but Belgium warmly desired it, and the International Olympic Council felt that they could not go back upon the decision arrived at before the war. Great Britain, therefore, was bound to take part, and if she takes part at all she must take part worthily. It will be remembered that the results of the Stockholm Olympiad were disappointing to British hopes and not a little humiliating to British pride. All sorts of excuses were made for the failure to win a large number of first prizes, but they were not very convincing. It was said that other countries-and America in particular-carry the processes of specialization in training to excessive lengths, and produce not all-round champion athletes, but superchampions for each separate event. what is an Olympiad for except for the what is an olympian for display of the prowess of the super-athlete? And how is the superathlete to be produced except by the highly specialized training of exceptionally good material? If training is essential, limits can be set to its scope. The cham-





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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

pion sprinter or long-distance runner of the world is the man who can win his particular event in the best time. What he can do in other events is beside the mark. If it is contended that this reduces the athlete to the status of a perfect automaton, the answer is that if an automaton is perfect it is foolish to speak of perfection in derogatory terms. Training is a science, and no one has any right to complain of any improvement which is the result of laborious and continued experiment and the close study of the application of means to ends. The reason why British lawn-tennis players have lost the championship in recent years is that other countries have taken the game more seriously and scientifically, and have striven more assiduously to reach the highest points of excellence.

Yet, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that the superathlete is necessarily rare. Training is much, but it is not all. If training were the beginning and the end of the matter all the leading public schools ought to produce a first-class cricket team every year in succession. It is notorious that they do not. First-class talent is as rare in bowling or sprinting as it is in mathematics or in billiards, and those who stand out above their fellows in a class by themselves are very few. There is no recipe for their production. The great thing is that they should have their chance of being produced. The natural genius has to be found before it can be trained, and the best hope of finding him is to popularize athletics and persuade the promising runner to take to the running-track, rather than devote bimself to other games in which there is at present a greater chance of individual glory or profit.

Nothing like the same attention is given to athletics at the public schools that is given to cricket or football. At many the sports are held in little honor and training is carried out in the most perfunctory way. In the public elementary schools running holds no place at all, and League cricket and football have killed the old popular interest in professional running, which at one time was intense in certain localities. What the prospects of a successful revival may be we need not specu-late. The British schoolboy does not take very kindly to a highly specialized training, which confines him rigidly to one branch of sport, and even to one department of that branch, to the exclusion of all others. But it is essential that if Great Britain is to make a good appearance at Antwerp the British Olympic Council shall have adequate funds for getting together the best possible team of available athletes. It is estimated that £7,500 will be required to assist the governing bodies of sport to provide the requisite training for possible competitors; £10,000 will be needed for transporting competitors to Antwerp and housing and maintaining them there; and there will be heavy expenses in connection with the central office, publicity, etc. It is up to those who are sure to grumble loudest if the British teams meet with ill success to do their best now toward making success possible, and that is by backing up the council in their appeal for the necessary funds. Olympiads, as we have said, are for the superathletes. If we have them, let us find them, but it is only on the running-tracks that they will be discovered.



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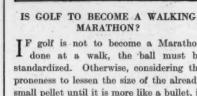
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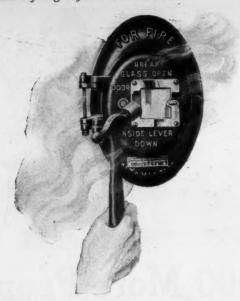
Only one tube to a family.



F golf is not to become a Marathon done at a walk, the ball must be standardized. Otherwise, considering the proneness to lessen the size of the already small pellet until it is more like a bullet, it will become necessary continually to enlarge the field. Thus, after further variation, we might expect to see the whole of Scotland turned into a single course. And even here, if one were playing a difficult hole near the coast, it is quite likely that scores of balls would be lost in the North Sea. The player couldn't expect his caddy to carry a diving suit in addition to his already heavy burden. There are some in golfing circles who are rather alarmed over the outlook. Golf, however much of a favorite it may be among younger men, is essentially the sport par excellence of those whose legs are not as fast as once they were and whose breathing has become quicker. These men, then, do not wish to walk over half a county following the ball. They would never be at home in time for tea, and when they did get home they would be too tired to lift a teacup. Consider, too, the large number of caddies it would be necessary to employ. Some would have to be stationed in the several adjoining counties to locate the pellet. Of course, tho, the use of the airplane for such a purpose should not be forgotten. The enthusiast could employ a squadron of the air to follow his drives, and to report to him by pocket wireless which point of the compass he should take to find the ball. It is quite possible, however, that the spirit of conservatism may prevail in this most conservative of games, and that the desire for speed and distance now so manifest may give way to science and skill. W. Herbert Fowler, of the Walton Heath Golf Club, England, and dean of the British golf architects, is quoted on the subject by a writer in the New York Sun:

From all I have heard the agitation for a standardized ball has gained much greater headway in England than in this country, altho there is little doubt that those who have the best interests of the game at heart over here are equally convinced that some action will have to be There are innumerable reasons taken. why the present archaic system should be done away with and hardly any reason at all, except individual preferences here and there, for continuing the present method.

The long-distance golf balls that have come into the market in the last year or two are playing havoe with the game. is not too much to say that they have revolutionized the sport in some ways, chiefly with regard to the use of wooden clubs. On all except the longest courses the wood has been eliminated for the middle shot, and even at St. Andrews, which measures upward of six thousand yards from the championship tees, I have



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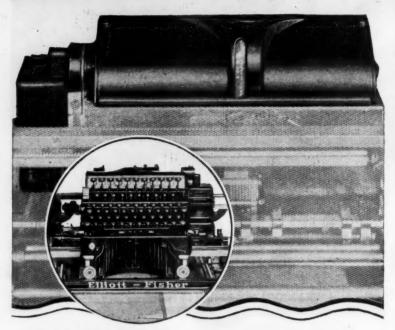
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

seen the big professionals play whole rounds without once taking their brassies out of their bags.

No man in his right senses can say that this is good for the game, or that a condition which brings about such a state of affairs is wholesome. I have only a general knowledge of your great American game of baseball, but I do know that the players use a ball that is something on the order of a golf ball except that it is larger.

Now suppose, for instance, that the governing bodies of baseball had no regulations concerning the size and composition of the ball, leaving it entirely to the manufacturers and batsmen—not the pitchers, but the batsmen—to use any sort of a ball they wanted. And suppose, further, as a result of this that the game reached a stage wherein each batsman nearly every time he came to the plate could lambast the ball clear out of the lot. In other words, every hit a home-run. How long would it be before the spectators would become tired of such a spectacle?

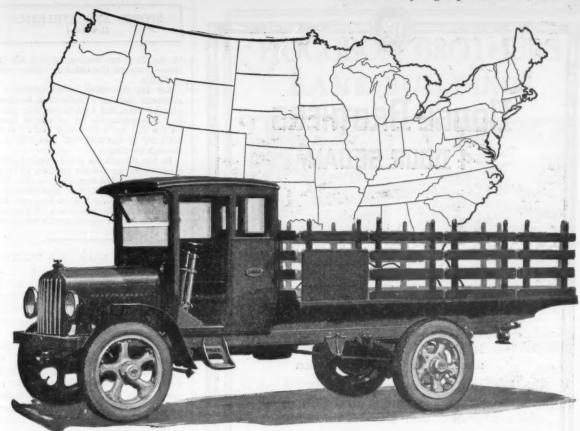
The managers and owners might try to overcome the objectionable features that such a ball would bring about by moving the fence back, but that would supply only a makeshift remedy. That is what we have done with golf courses. We have "moved the fences back" again and again, until finally we have turned the sport, on some courses at least, into a modification of the ancient pastime of marathon running, except that the players walk instead of run. Two trips around a 6,500- or 7,000-yard course, as is required in a championship match, is actually a physical hardship and one that is beyond the powers of all except the sturdiest players.

If it keeps up, the golf-player who enters a future tournament with any hope of winning will have to undergo a previous course of preparation with professional trainers to get him in condition, with rubbers and the equivalent of sparring partners, just like prize-fighters. Really, it is ridiculous.

These long, flying balls put an extra handicap on the ordinary player, and after all is said and done it is the ordinary players, and not the four handicap boys, who make the game possible. With the fast, lively balls the cross bunkers and hazards have to be placed for the longest shots of the best players; otherwise these players would drive right over them, giving them, for all practical purposes, a course without hazards.

And if the hazards are properly placed for the long hitters, it means an improper placement of them for the ordinary golfers, with the result that for them a bunker is always looming up at the wrong place where it has no business to be, and often in a place where it puts a penalty on what to him was a fine shot. This tends to lessen the interest of the ordinary player and makes him sour on the game. This, of course, is bad for all concerned.

Personally, I am convinced that the evil can be remedied by restricting the size of the ball by keeping it to a minimum of the present floaters. No matter how you construct a ball of that size it will not travel beyond a certain distance on account of air-resistance. The manufacturers have found that in order to produce a ball that will travel great distances, it must be kept small, and it seems



Backed by Nation-Wide Service

We can safely predict that our new oneand one half ton Paige will win for itself the same measure of approval that has been enjoyed by all other products in the great Paige line.

For this latest model will have behind it the same factors that have made for the success of its companions in the Paige truck family—thorough mechanical excellence, supplemented by a nation-wide service organization the sole purpose of which is to maintain that original excellence day in and day out.

As the owner of this new Paige, therefore, you will have not only the satisfaction of possessing a truck that is strongly and excellently built but also the comforting assurance that, wherever you may drive, you will always be within a zone of Paige service, should mishap occur.

The reputation of Paige as an institution of ten years' standing is inseparably connected with every truck bearing the Paige nameplate. With so much at stake, we naturally see to it that every Paige truck makes good even beyond the expectations of the purchaser.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, Michigan

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

PAIGE The Most Serviceable Truck in America

motor trucks

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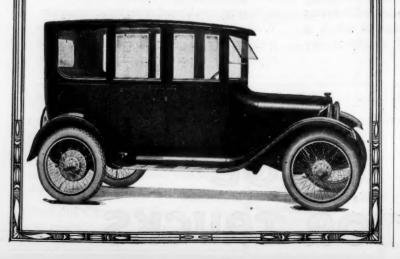
DODGE BROTHERS 4 DOOR'SEDAN

The churches, the homes, and the schools, bear eloquent testimony to the standing everywhere of Dodge Brothers Sedan

It plays a useful part in the most useful activities of the nation

The gasoline consumption is unusually low The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

to me they are getting smaller all the time—more on the order of bullets than golf balls.

Let the governing bodies prescribe a minimum size for all balls used in championship play, and then before play starts in the tournaments let an official stand on the first tee with a ring and let it be his duty to bar any ball that will pass through the ring.

In this respect we could wisely borrow a rule from the ten-pin bowlers, as in all championship bowling contests the ball that the player uses must pass through a ring: They use the ring to keep the ball down to a certain maximum. We should use one to keep it up to a certain minimum.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR AS A SPORTING PROPOSITION

H UNTING grizzlies adds the zest of danger to the zeal for exciting sport, and he who would bag this king of the American forests must possess a fine combination of nerve, skill, and steadiness. A wounded grizzly is one of the most persistent and dangerous of wild beasts. He is absolutely without fear, and his small, piglike eyes light up with the desire for revenge. In the olden days of the flintlock and bow and arrow the grizzly took a large toll from those who invaded his haunts; but the modern high-powered rifle makes the huntsman fairly secure if he can shoot straight. It behooves the hunter, therefore, to be wary with his first shot, and to be ready for a second if the first misses, or worse, only wounds.

Arthur B. Hannon, with Arthur B. Conover as a companion, journeyed into British Columbia in a search for grizzlies, and had rare luck. One afternoon, he narrates in *Forest and Stream*, as he was resting in his tent, his companion called to him, "Come quick and look." This is what he saw:

A grizzly bear was coming down the river directly toward the tent, but about five hundred yards away. We watched him and he turned to our left into the head of a dry thoroughfare. A patch of cottonwoods and willows now concealed him, so we at once took a gun and slipt across the bar and through the cottonwoods to the lower end of the thoroughfare where we expected to meet him.

After a few minutes the bear came in sight, walking leisurely along the willows which fringed the thoroughfare, on the opposite side from us. I took aim and waited for him to approach nearer, for he was still about two hundred yards away, but after a few steps in own direction he turned abruptly to his right. As he was about to enter the brush I fired. He sank in his tracks, turned partly around, and lay quiet for a moment. But soon he showed enough life to rise half-way up, facing us. Another shot in the breast and he was dead. He turned out to be a full-grown, finely furred grizzly, of about four hundred pounds weight, and of an attractive light-brown color. The

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

distance of the shot was one hundred and seventy-eight measured steps.

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The hunters, ideally encamped within fourteen miles of a lake that is the source of the Clearwater and at the foot of the Pacific coast divide on the eastern side, messed on trout every day, and watched their chances for more grizzlies. Luck came again:

While passing a little opening in the willows on our left the captain sighted a grizzly watching us at not over one hundred and fifty yards away. He called my attention to him, for I was walking about forty yards in advance. Looking in the direction indicated, I could only see the bear's head and neck outlined through the brush. I shot carefully, but whether the bullet was deflected by the brush, which was fifty yards nearer the bear than I was, or whether I made a clean miss, I do not know. At any rate, I saw no more of the bear except a sort of a shadow-dance behind the willows.

My companion saw him after the shot, and called to me to come where I could get a better view. He said that the bear got up on his hind legs and executed some bearlike anties of rather doubtful purport before taking to the brush. However, he did not act as tho he had been hit. I hurried back to my companion's point of view, in order to get another shot, but was too late. The bear had disappeared. I have always contended that if this bear had been killed, and a stop had been made to skin him, he would not have realized on the event which followed.

As it was not yet eight in the evening, and still quite light, we proceeded up the river about a mile. There we sighted two grizzlies coming down the river on our They were about seven or eight hundred yards away and just leaving the lower end of the next bar above us and entering the brush along a cut bank. hastened to meet them, expecting they would follow the edge of the river down to the head of the bar on which we were. My companion cautioned me, however, not to get too close to the brush, and that we would have a better chance if we watched them from the other side of the river. Accordingly we crossed the river in the canoe and waited for them to come down on the opposite side out of the brush.

One of the bears shortly appeared, but the narrator's gun missed fire, and Bruin disappeared in the brush. However, the big show was still to come:

Almost immediately the other bear, which was recognized at once as a monster bear, appeared coming almost directly toward us, but a little to our right. He acted as tho he still had a notion to follow the bear in the brush. He advanced but a few steps, almost directly toward us, when I shot him and he fell dead in his tracks. The bullet struck the middle of his neck just in front of his shoulder and ranged He did not even turn over. Nor back. did the field-glasses disclose that he struggled in death. The distance was about one hundred and forty-five yards. We waited a while to see if the other bear would come out to see what had become of his companion, but without results.

HOGGSON BROTHERS BANK BUILDINGS



THIRTY years ago Hoggson Brothers began the development of a business organization with the firm conviction that a building operation to be complete and satisfactory should be entrusted to one concern competent to assume the entire responsibility of architectural design, construction, and equipment.

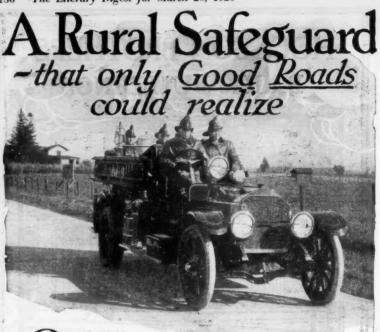
The Hoggson organization to-day composed of architects, engineers, vault designers, experts in construction, and students of markets and materials, insures all possible economies, as well as the latest and best practices in both design and construction.

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N the good roads of the future will come to rural communities every safeguard, every convenience, every substantial contribution to better living that restricted transportation facilities have hitherto limited to the city.

Let your vote be a recognition of these facts—let it be a recognition of the city, town, county and state officials who believe in and work for good roads. For remember that nothing can be a more fitting mark of national and community progress than complete—and permanent—highway systems.

KOEHRING Concrete Mixers standardize concrete



In the drum of the mixer are decided the durability of pavements and the strength of structures. The distinctive re-mixing action of the Koehring drum produces concrete that is uniform to the last shovelful—every fragment of stone, every grain of sand thoroughly coated with cement—dominant strength concrete, by official test stronger than the concrete mixed by other mixers.

Koehring pavers and Koehring-equipped contractors are contributing enormously to the DOMINANT STRENGTH HIGHWAYS of today and tomorrow. The contractor who owns a Koehring concrete mixer is ready to assume responsibility for *Dominant Strength* concrete.

Write for Van Vleck's book,
"STANDARDIZED CONCRETE"

Koehring Machine Company Milwaukee, Wisconsin



AMERICA STILL FIGHTING HUNGER IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 45)

and has furnished seed, implements, live stock, trees, chickens, rabbits, and bees. It has set up cooperative stores, which are to be turned over to the people. The Y. W. C. A. has been asked to stay in France indefinitely to train Frenchwomen with a view to establishing a French association; many of the war-time foyers have been made over on a peace basis. We read further of relief work in France, which is still the field of our largest activity:

"A number of American organizations, including the Methodist Centenary, the American Committee for Devastated France, Duryea War-Relief, Smith College War-Service Board, and French War-Relief Committee, have had definite regions or towns allocated to them for participation in reconstruction. Recreational work and community centers figure large in this work, and in every instance there is active cooperation with the local authorities and French relief agencies. One common characteristic of the work of these and other organizations can not here be described; for it consists of the ingenuity with which everywhere limited resources are applied to meeting a seemingly unending variety of opportunities for effective operation. In one place we hear of especially useful work in organizing Boy Scouts, in another it is workrooms; in still another effort is concentrated on the creation of permanent recreation centers as war-memorials. Dispensary work, distribution of milk, of farm stock and tools, the rebuilding of homes-tho this more rarely-organized play, special work for orphans and delicate children, for the tuberculous, and the rehabilitation of village schools, the instalment of water-supplies and electric-light systems—all are part of the picture.

'Among other American agencies in France not yet mentioned the following have been good enough to send statements of their work which testify to the continuation of a wide-spread interest in the welfare of that country: Fatherless Children of France, principally concerned for the maintenance with their own mothers of children who have lost fathers in the war; French Heroes' Lafayette Memorial Fund, which maintains schools for orphans and a sanatorium for children: American Women's Hospital: Permanent Blind Relief War Fund; French Tubercular Children's Fund-also known as Edith Wharton War Charities; Needlework Gild of America; American Memorial Hospital; American Ouvroir Funds; Argonne Association; American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France; Committee for Men Blinded in Battle; Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier.

Belgium is "a bright spot in the European situation." All she needs is credit. She is reconstructing herself. The American Red Cross's cooperation with the Government in the devastated areas, Y. W. C. A. work like that in France, and the finding of foster parents for war-orphans make up the sum of direct American relief work, and "with the exception of a few special funds such as the Cardinal Mercier memorial and the fund for Louvain





Confidence in Proved Units

No better evidence of the place the industry's leading parts hold in the estimation of truck buyers is afforded than in the case of Proved Units as used in the Acme Truck. Over eighty out of every one hundred Acme Trucks in service, investigation shows, were bought because the owners believed that Acme proved units and Acme proved construction assured more definite standards of performance. More than 990 out of each 1000 Acme owners claim Acme is superior in actual service.

Acme trucks are built on known standards and bought on positive facts. They stand out conspicuously for absolute satisfaction—

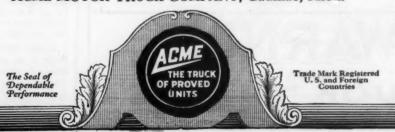
dominating in easy riding, easy driving, power and operating economy. A 3½-ton Acme has operated 55 miles a day for 9 months, hauling milk, and not one cent has been spent for repairs; a 2-ton Acme used in hauling scrap iron has been in service continually for 2½ years, a total of 50,000 miles, without losing a single day.

Acme performance is assured by Acme proved units, consisting of only those parts which have been accorded unquestioned leadership in the industry. The Acme seal is your bond of their correct assembly into a well balanced truck and is your assurance that the truck contains only proved units.

Built in 1, 11/2, 2, 31/2 and 5 ton models—Bodies built in Acme factories

Learn the facts about Acme, the Truck of Proved Units. Write for our catalog, "Pointers to Profits." Address Department 271

ACME MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Cadillac, Mich.





YOU know the high cost of cleanliness by the laundry or the laundress—not only the immediate cost, but the high cost in wear and tear, in loss of garments, in irritation caused by damage and expense.

Installation of an Automatic Washer in your home will reduce the cost of cleanliness to the minimum and give you

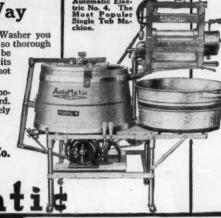
Cleaner Clothes the Easier Way

The Automatic is the Electric Washer you have heard so much about. It is so thorough that the heaviest blankets can be washed in a few minutes, yet its action is so gentle that it cannot harm the filmiest lingerie.

Wringer swings easily to three positions, runs forward or backward. Automatic Safety Release positively prevents accident.

Write for Catalog and two Booklets on Household Cleaning. Sent Free.

Automatic Electric Washer Co. 335 Third Street, Newton, Iowa





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THE Merchants Transfer Company of San Antonio, Texas, use a fleet of ten Warner Trailers. They say:

"Our Warner Trailers carry 5000 to 7000 pounds each, thus doubling the carrying capacity of our motor equipment and effecting a saving of thirty to thirty-five percent in tonnage cost. We use them on short hauls and also on long interurban and country trips where they prove especially effective and satisfactory. Their construction eliminates the whip which formerly constituted aserious objection to the use of trailers with motor trucks."

Frequently Warner Trailers cut hauling costs in half. Whether the loads are heavy or the hauls are long, the same consistent ton-mile saving is shown. There is a Warner Trailer for every hauling purpose. Write us about your hauling problems. We can save you money.

WARNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY 16 Main Street, Beloit, Wis.



University Library, the Belgian Government disapproves of solicitation for charitable help abroad."

According to conservative figures "more than two million civilians died in Poland since the outbreak of the war, and 20 per cent, of the country's present population of twenty millions are refugees." The International Red Cross is fighting typhus, a war in which the American Red Cross assumes a large share. The Y. M. C. A. has a unit of trained social workers mostly of Polish parentage, "the Gray Samaritans, who are taking the lead in dispensary work for children." Madame Paderewski's knowledge of this country has helped her to get American aid for native organizations. From the financial view-point the Children's Fund of the Relief Administration is the principal American agency. As we are further informed:

"The National Polish Relief Committee of America is one of the largest of the agencies created by foreign-born Americans to aid their countrymen in the homeland. Previously more a political than a social agency, the central bureau of the committee in Chicago in a few months collected nearly six million dollars, just over one million of which is reported to have been expended on shipments of American food. Vast quantities of clothing also have been secured for shipment to Poland. Poland Victims' Relief Fund, working through local organizations, last year collected \$110,000 in the United States for aid to refugees. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund has made a contribution to institutions in Warsaw for the vocational reeducation of blinded soldiers.

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Special conditions in Poland compel separate mention of the Jewish Relief Funds. Polish Jews suffered terribly from the armies of both sides during the war, and, "owing to the disturbed condition of Europe during the year of armistice," their condition is said to have been but little bettered. As we read:

"The million dollars a month appropriated during the last year for the purchase of food for them by the Joint Distribution Committee has proved insufficient even to keep away hunger. Children are dying by the thousands for lack of medicine and proper nourishment. Homes have not been rebuilt for lack of materials and of A demand of unforeseen volume for clothes at the beginning of this winter cleaned out all stores and left many families very insufficiently provided for in that respect (altho English Jews came to the rescue with several hundred thousand dollars' worth of clothing). Plans to remove Polish Jews to Palestine and to the United States have proved altogether abortive. A spontaneous movement of pilgrimage to the Jewish homeland, which has set in recently, has so far resulted only in additional misery and added problems for relief agencies."

Russian needs are undoubtedly great, but there is no accurate information to be obtained about conditions there. Over the greater part of Russia no American relief work of any kind can be found. Several million dollars' worth of Red-Cross supplies "are probably still intact in Petrograd." The recently organized Amer-

ican Women's Emergency Committee and the American Central Committee for Russian Relief are planning to extend help as soon as possible. In anti-Bolshevik Russia American aid is said to be rapidly diminishing. Red-Cross commissions are working in Siberia, southern Russia, and the Baltic provinces. The Friends, who have retired from Siberia, have units in the Baltic republics and are willing to extend their work to any part of the former Russian empire as soon as government cooperation can be had. The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and a Ukrainian National Committee are working on the outskirts of Russia.

In Italy, where the efficiency of the American relief work during the war created a notable impression, the work is rapidly coming to an end. We are told:

"The Y. W. C. A. is cashing in the interest that has been aroused in American social service. The American Free Milk and Relief has been praised for its systematic distribution of milk and child care, but it touches only the fringe of the problem. A National Fund for War-Orphans of Italy has only recently been started. The Italian War Relief Fund of America disburses comparatively small amounts over a great variety of charitable objects. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund has made a donation of 100,000 lire to the Italian Government for its specific object."

As in Belgium, so in Czecho-Slovakia, conditions are promising. The Government is working out social reforms and the people are said to be ready to cooperate and to make necessary sacrifices in order to put national finances on a sound basis. The Relief Administration is doing some effective work here, in line with its general program, and the Y. W. C. A. is training workers at Prague with a view to their leadership in permanent organization of work among women.

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When we turn to the Balkans we note that the work for Serbia has been broadened out to take in the whole new Jugo-Slav Republic. The American Red Cross is withdrawing. The American Jugo-Slav Relief has not set up an organization of its own abroad, but sends money to be spent through the American Relief Administration; in this way a hundred fooddistributing centers have been established. A Child Welfare Association established by the Serbian Relief Committee of America has established headquarters, buildings, and land given by the Government and is carrying out an extremely elaborate program of instruction, relief, and hospital work. The Serbian National Defense League in this country appeals for relief funds only among citizens of Serbian origin. The American Friends, the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, the American Women's Hospital Committee, and the Serbian Aid Fund are other agencies participating in relief and reconstruction. Nothing is being done in Bulgaria, and the only active agencies in Albania, and Roumania are units of the American Red



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These include Honey White Nougat, Hard Nougat, Pecan Nut Caramels, Amaracenes, Almonds, Filberts, Caramels, Double Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, Marshmallows, Molasses Blocks. Nut Brittle, Nut Molasses Chips, etc. The

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There are no holes to track mud or dirt.

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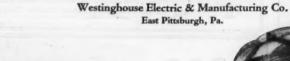
Shopping and cooking at the same time! Dinner steaming hot and ready to serve when you return!

It's easy when you own a Westinghouse Automatic Electric Range with its time and temperature control.

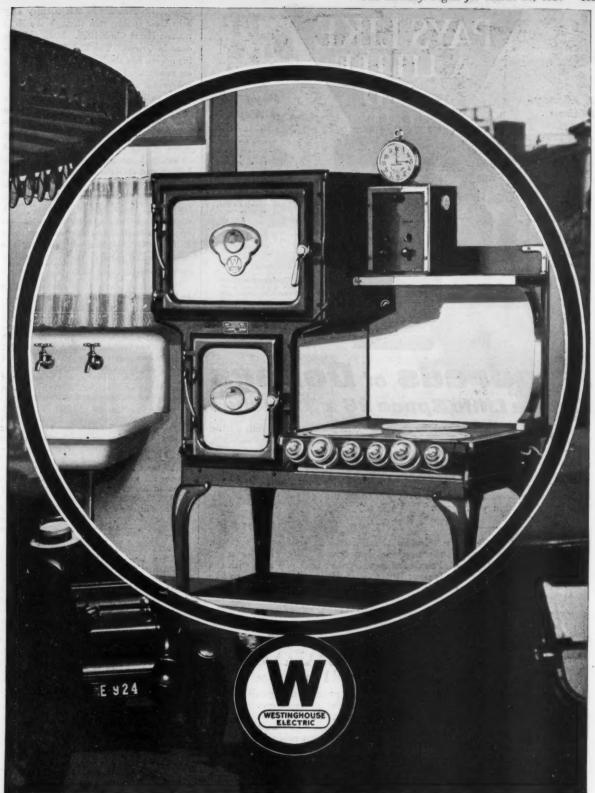
Before you leave home, turn the alarm hand on the clock to the time you want the cooking to start, and set the heat indicator on the oven door at the proper cooking temperature.

At the appointed time the electricity is automatically turned on, and when the oven temperature reaches the desired point it is automatically This feature of full turned off. automatic control is to be found only on Westinghouse Electric Ranges.

Ask your light and power company or electrical dealer to show you a Westinghouse Automatic Electric Range-"the range with the clock."









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"We have taken in as high as \$128.00 in one day," writes cafe owner in So. Dakota.

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Besides the Butter-Kist profits it pays you, the machine draws new trade to your store. People come for blocks to get pop corn with the famous Butter-Kist flavor. No other corn like it—the process is patented. The machine will be a veritable magnet in your store. It will help all your other sales, stimulate your entire business. Write for the proof.

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Cross. Roumanians in this country may help their countrymen through the Roumanian Relief Committee. Little is being done in Greece. The Red Cross is training nurses, and the Y. M. C. A. is carrying on recreational and educational work in connection with the churches.

Our authority does not believe that any reconstruction is possible in Turkey and Asia Minor until the proper political readjustments are made. The Near East Relief is covering enormous territory, and "even with six hundred workers in the field, it can do little more for the present than lessen starvation, combat contagious disease, and look very inadequately at times after the welfare of orphans." The American Relief Administration is cooperating fruitfully with the Near East Relief. We are given some idea of the destitution in parts of the Near East by these figures:

"In Transcaucasia there are, according to latest reports, \$00,000 absolutely starving, destitute people, 250,000 of whom are partially helped by Near East Relief. Here also fourteen hospitals with 1,800 patients and forty-nine orphanages with 23,200 orphans are maintained and some 10,000 workers are given maintenance while undergoing some industrial training.

"In Syria a recent investigation found 110,000 persons in need, 30,000 of whom were helped. There are fourteen hospitals and clinics treating 18,000 a month. Orphanages care for 3,000 children. In Turkey, 775,000 refugees are looked after in eighteen centers and thousands of others on the roads are helped. Here are seventeen hospitals, twenty-five orphanages with about 25,000 children, sixteen rescue homes for women and girls escaped from Moslem harems, and industrial work for 15,000. In northern Persia 110,000 people are absolutely destitute—only a part of them as yet reached by the Relief. Four thousand are employed in the workshops at Tabriz.

In Palestine the Joint Distribution Committee and the Zionist Organization, are working to improve present conditions and to encourage Jewish immigration. In some parts of this territory, agencies like the Smith College War Service Board, the Friends, the American Women's Hospitals, and the Y. W. C. A. have established small relief centers.

Finally, this writer presents "a few remarks about American aid to the former enemy empires in the heart of Europe." The Austrian cry of distress is real and the Child Welfare Work is quite inadequate. The break-up of the old Austrian Empire is

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Business

one cause of hunger in the present Austrian nation, for "its past claims upon adjoining agricultural sections of the former Austrian Empire have been all but eliminated by their incorporation in the new states which face heavy food-problems of their own." Conditions in both Austria and Hungary are indescribably terrible. In the latter country-

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"Black bread, potatoes, and what goes for tea or coffee are the main, almost the only, articles of diet for the masses. In one of the richest agricultural countries of the world milk and meat are not to be had. The population of the capital has doubled in three years, so that there is an appalling lack of homes; linen and soap, paint and other requisites of cleanliness are almost unattainable; so that sordidness and dirt are visible everywhere. The lack of fuel has not been worse during the war than it is now. Many of the schools have been closed on that account. Only two hospitals can perform operations because sterilizers are lacking.

The American Red Cross has cooperated with the Relief Administration to help in Vienna and Budapest. The Friends are planning to extend their work to Hungary. In Germany conditions are not so desperate. Here the Central Relief Committee, acting on behalf of Americans of German birth, has failed to receive the large support expected. On the other hand-

'The American Committee for German Children, of which James Speyer is the chairman, enjoys the complete confidence of both native Americans and of those of German birth. Its disbursements are exclusively through the American Relief Administration.'

Besides the American relief organizations which have been mentioned there are "foreign agencies which send their emissaries to collect what they can without the intermedium of an American committee." Mr. Lasker says of them:

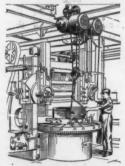
"Without wishing to suggest the closing of doors to all such appeals, it should be pointed out that when there is no responsible committee of persons in whom Americans have confidence to vouch for the competency of those who seek aid to perform the services they wish to render no such elementary checks as the indorsement of the National Information Bureau are possible, and there is even a possibility of misrepresentation and fraud.'

In a final appeal to American generosity, Mr. Lasker says that the lesson brought out by his sketch of what is taking place in Europe to-day is that-

"No matter what America's future political relationship to Europe may be, her own self-imposed duty toward wounded Europe can not be abruptly ended by withdrawing from the theater and leaving the patient belted on the operating-table. When doctors disagree on major operations they can at least agree not to let the patient die while they hold their consultation, and they can agree on palliatives which will reduce his suffering pending a decision. This is the situation in Europe now. The United States is the only great nation with a surplus of cash, a surplus of materials, a surplus of energy. It is the only nation that can materially help in alleviating distress wherever it exists."



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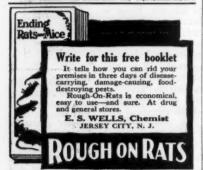
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PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY—III

(Continued from page 50)

G. Blaine, John Sherman, and others. Garfield was not at first considered a candidate, but after more than thirty ballots without a choice, and earnest discussion in which, as well as in the advocacy of his favorite candidate, he won the admiration of delegates from all sections he received the nomination. In November he received 214 electoral votes as against 155 for his opponent on the Democratic ticket, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and was inaugurated on March 4, 1881. On July 2, Charles J. Guiteau, a man whose vanity had been offended by the refusal of an office, and whose unbalanced brain had been excited by the dissensions in the Republican party, fatally shot Garfield in the railway-station at Washington.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES (1822-93)-The nineteenth President of the United States was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. When the boy was sixteen years old he was sent to Kenyon College, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1842. He studied law for two years in the office of Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, and subsequently spent two years in the Harvard Law School. 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he soon gained a remunerative practise and became prominent in his profession. He took an active part in the first Republican Presidential campaign, and from 1858 to 1861 served as city solicitor. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted for the whole war.

His achievements in the war made his name popular in Ohio, and when the Republicans of the Second District felt the need of a strong candidate for Congress, he consented to accept the nomination, with the understanding that he would not take the seat unless the war should meantime be ended. When, after the close of the war, he entered Congress, he at once attracted attention by his ability. He was reelected in 1866, but had served only his first term when the Republicans of Ohio, in 1867, nominated him as their candidate for Governor, under the conviction that he was the one man whom they could hope to elect. He was chosen by a majority of three thousand and reelected in 1869 by a majority of 7,518. He was elected for the third time in 1875, and while occupying the place was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for President of the United States, William A. Wheeler being nominated for Vice-President. The nominees of the Democratic party were Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. The contest was severe and close, and disputes arose as to the electoral votes of several States. After a period of great tension all the contested cases were decided in favor of Hayes by the Electoral Commission, and, having a majority of one electoral vote (185 to 184), he was duly inaugurated on March 4, 1877. After his retirement from public office President Hayes devoted himself as a private citizen to the support of philanthropy and education. He died at Fremont, January 17, 1893.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT (1822-85) -This celebrated American general was the eighteenth President of the United States. He was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and was the eldest child of Jesse R. Grant. a tanner and farmer, and Hannah Simpson Grant. Jesse Grant, desirous that his son should have a better education than he himself had had, procured for him, in 1839, an appointment to West Point, and at this time there was a change in name from Hiram Ulysses to Ulysses Simpson. Congressman Hamer, in asking for the appointment, added to the name by which the boy was usually called the name of his mother's family, and all attempts of Ulysses to have the error corrected were in vain. Ulysses graduated, in 1843, twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, and was then commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. In May, 1844, his regiment was ordered to Louisiana, and in September, 1845, to Texas, to join the army of General Taylor. In the Mexican War Grant took part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and was present at the capture of Monterey, was then made quartermaster of his regiment in 1847, participated in the battles of General Scott's campaign, and for his bravery at Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, was made first lieutenant, and for his conduct at Chapultepec, September 13, was brevetted captain. In the summer of 1848 his regiment returned, to be stationed first at Detroit and then at Sacketts Harbor. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and on August 5, 1853, was commissioned full captain; but on July 31, 1854, resigned and removed to the neighborhood of St. Louis. Mo., where he cultivated a farm and engaged in the real-estate business. His lack of knowledge of business methods, however, and his carelessness in money matters involved him heavily in debt and caused him, in 1860, to give up and move to Galena, Ill., where he was employed in his father's store at \$800 a year. Here he was living when the Civil War broke out in 1861. His career in the Civil War is too well known to need recital here. The assassination of Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson quickly followed, and then came the excitement of the period of reconstruction, in which General Grant, for whom Congress had created the rank of General of the Army, bore a loyal and honorable part. During the administration of Johnson he was drawn into the struggle between the President and Congress. On the removal of Stanton, Secretary of War, by President Johnson, Grant was asked to fill the office ad interim, and



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held it from August, 1867, to January, 1868. Having become prominent in national politics, he was soon recognized as an available candidate for the Presidency, his military services making it evident that whatever party nominated him would receive a large independent support. He was approached by members of both parties, but his views were more nearly in accord with those of the Republicans. In May, 1868, a convention of soldiers and sailors at Chicago indorsed his contemplated candidacy, and on May 20 the Republican Convention on the first ballot nominated him for the Presidency unanimously, naming for the Vice-Presidency Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Altho the Democratic candidate, Governor Horatio Seymour, carried his own State of New York, he secured only seven other States, with a total of only eighty electoral votes against 214 electoral votes cast for Grant. The scandals attaching to the Crédit Mobilier were looked upon by the President's opponents as sources of weakness; but neither these nor other seeming irregularities had any material effect in the campaign of 1872, when Grant was reelected with the unprecedented number of 286 electoral votes, and with a popular vote exceeding by more than seven hundred thousand that given to his chief opponent, Horace Greeley. At the close of his second term, in 1877, he made the tour of the whole civilized world, visiting especially the great countries of Europe and Asia, and receiving, as a soldier and civilian and the first citizen of the United States, all the honor which rulers and people could bestow. As the unofficial representative of his country, his bearing was such as to win universal admiration and respect. On his return home in the spring of 1880, a large and influential portion of the Republican party sought to make him a candidate for the Presidency once more; but the movement was defeated, by a narrow margin, on account of the formidable opposition to the bestowal of the office upon any man, however eminent or able, for more than

Close Races.—An Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman were indulging in reminiscences of sporting occasions.

two terms.

reminiscences of sporting occasions.

"The closest race I ever saw was a yacht race," said the Englishman, "in which one of the boats that had been recently painted won by the breadth of the coat of paint."

"The closest race I ever saw," declared the Scotchman, "was one in which a horse, stung by a bee, won by the height of the swelling on his nose."

swelling on his nose.'

"The closest race I ever saw," said the Irishman, "is the Scotch."—The Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.

The Professional Mind.—One day the professor remembered that he had a son. When he entered the nursery his wife ex-

claimed that the little son had been walking for six months.

"Indeed," said the professor. "He must have walked a long distance."— The St. Cloud (Minn.) High School Mascot.





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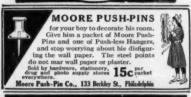
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

IS EUROPE BANKRUPT?

"E UROPE is insolvent to-day," sol-emnly and soberly asserts Mr. Mark O. Prentiss, in the International Relations section of The Nation (New York). In the opinion of this authority on international finance, who is chairman of the United States Clearing House of Foreign Credits (a pool of international banks and manufacturing exporters), "the United States might just as well write down its loans to Europe as war-expense and give up any hope of recovering either principal or interest." Europe's appeal for financial assistance should, we are told, be recognized as "appeals for charity" and "not business propositions." Mr. Prentiss thinks the American people ought to be told the facts, and he presents the darker side of Europe's financial condition most vividly, predicting further decline in foreign exchange and calling attention to the prospect of repudiation. While Mr. Prentiss speaks of repudiation in terms of Europe, another authority, Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York Evening Post, has recently made a careful distinction between the conditions in Russia, Austria, and Germany, where he expects partial repudiation and those in England and which he considers financially France. Quotations from the speech delivsound. ered by Mr. Noyes at the Economic Club in New York appear below. To quote Mr. Prentiss first:

The recent decline in foreign exchange was only a first response to the public statement of the facts of the international financial situation. Exchange has rallied temporarily, but it will go further down. It is conceivable that exchanges may continue their rapid decline to the vanishcontinue their rapid decline to the vanishing-point—that Austrian exchange will follow Russian, and German will follow Austrian; that the exchanges of some of the western countries will follow those of countries east of the Rhine; that the will have absolutely no value in international exchange. And this is a possibility of the immediate future—not a bility of the immediate future—not a matter of years, but of weeks or months

International finance is in such a condition that big business men and international bankers are compelled to use words which bankers are compened to use words which they have always been reluctant to employ. It is unfortunate to have to talk of "insolvency" and "bankruptcy" in speaking of our associates in the late war, but the feat are more unfortunate than the ing of our associates in the late war, but the facts are more unfortunate than the words. It is disastrous that a condition should exist which makes necessary the use of the word "repudiation" in connec-tion with the finances of those countries, but more and more their statesmen and financiers are coming to the realization that repudiation is the only way out. The present attempts to fund foreign debts and devise some form of promise to pay that will not upset the present budgets is in substance an attempt to establish receiver-ship certificates. Few men in world-wide contact with actual conditions, uninfluship certificates. Few men in world-wide contact with actual conditions, uninfluenced by sentiment, really have much hope that the international debts will ever be paid. No country in Europe shows any real sign of getting back to work on a rational basis, and the financial tangle can not be straightened out until Europe begins to produce and export in large quantity—and repudiation may come first. Germany's condition is such that even the Allied Governments are coming to admit the economic impossibility of the

Peace Treaty-an economic impossibility if ever there was one—and to doubt that Germany ever will be able to pay any of the substantial indemnity on which France, England, Belgium, and Italy have relied to put their own financial houses in

France is in a hopeless situation because it never made any attempt to pay an ap-preciable part of its war-debt by taxation, but slid along in the easy expectation of recovering huge indemnities from Germany and making good its losses in Russia.

many and making good its losses in Russia. France's enormous loans to Russia have vanished, and the hope of large indemnities from Germany has faded.

Germany is not worth over \$50,000,000,000 at a liberal estimate, without allowing for the serious depreciation of its railways and other public utilities, nor for its decreased man-power and wealth-producing territories; and its national indebtedness to-day is about \$55,000,000,000. Germany is, furthermore, short of raw materials, food, and other vital commodities needed not only to sustain its life, but also to reconstruct its fiscal position by increased exports. Without shipping, without trading facilities of any by increased exports. Without shipping, without trading facilities of any kind, with an enormously increased cost of transportation and an unfavorable rate of transportation and an unfavorable rate of exchange, Germany is unable to draw from foreign countries any of the urgently required commodities. As an example, 'a bushel of wheat which before the war Germany imported at a cost of, roughly speaking, four marks, costs to-day four hundred marks; and other commodities which it has to pay for—whether raw material or life's necessities—are on a similar basis of cost.

The interest charges on Italy's national

The interest charges on Italy's national debt are almost as great as its gross national income before the war. Italy has lost its former income from the masses of tourists who visited the country; it has lost its cheap labor, and the cost of importing the raw materials on which it is absolutely dependent has sky-rocketed. Where formerly it imported 11,000,000 tons of coal costing in its own currency twenty to twenty-five lire a ton (four to five dollars), it now has to import just as many tons, and with its present enormously depreciated currency each ton costs from six hundred to seven hundred lire. Naturally, this increases in proportion the cost of transportation, therefore directly affecting the actual cost of other commodities, whether produced in the interior or im-ported from abroad; and as Italy has also to import great quantities of food and other raw materials for its industries, there is little chance of continuing to do business on this basis. Italy's situation is more or less like that of the other European coun-tries, which are dependent more and more tries, which are dependent more and more on food and raw materials to be supplied by foreign countries, not only to sustain their own home life, but in order to enable them to export the manufactured articles wherewith to pay for the imported food-stuffs. Add to the increase in prices caused by the fall in Italian exchange the alarming increase in the cost of ocean transport from the United States (from less than two dollars to more than twenty dollars a ton) and Italy's deplorable situation is obvious. tion is obvious.

It is not pleasant to discuss Great Britain's plight. People look upon Great Britain as the most solvent of all European Britain as the most solvent of all European nations, and the thought of British repudiation seems almost sacrilegious. Yet here are the facts as I have deduced them. Before the war Great Britain had \$20,000.000,000 invested throughout the world. Forced sales, shrinkage, and other factors have reduced this by 75 per cent., leaving



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

perhaps \$5,000,000,000. Last year Great Britain's income was £2,000,000 per day less than its national expenditure. The British Government is under tremendous expense to maintain the "penny loaf," which costs it £1,000,000 a week, and the expense of maintaining military establishments in Ireland, India, Egypt, and elsewhere is enormous. Already its permanent internal interest charges amount to over £370,000,000 (and considerable sums are annually due abroad) as against a prewar interest charge of £24,500,000. Computed in relation to the total man-power of the British Isles, the annual interest charge is more than £30 per man against an average earning-capacity of £125 perman. Great Britain's finance Ministers merely juggle figures when they say the British budget balances. The imports of Great Britain have increased in value, roughly, from £600,000,000 in 1913 to almost £1,800,000,000 in 1918 (or, taking it at a rate of exchange of five dollars to the pound, from \$3,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000. A superficial consideration of such data would give the impression that Great Britain had imported, apart from the increase in prices, a great deal for the purpose of increasing the production of its industries, with a view to large exporting. In connection with that, I need only call attention to the Board of Trade figures from January 1 to December 1, 1919, which show that while the increase in value of imports has almost quadrupled, yet in actual we ght the imports had considerably decreased; that is, while in 1913 for a similar period, the imports were roughly 50,000,000 tons, in 1919 they were only about 35,500,000 tons, in 1919 they were only about 35,500,000 tons to 6,300,000; and in metallic ores, including iron ore, which fell from \$4,50,000 tons to 5,770,000 tons. These are the two primary commodities required not only to rehabilitate the decay and destruction consequent to the war, but also to enable the manufacturing of such articles as could be exported to a larger extent.

Such conditions, we read, "do not promise a stable outlook," and any banker "would reach a very quick and positive decision"—if asked to lend money on such security. But, continues Mr. Prentiss:

It is not merely a question of future loans. We are already heavily involved in Europe. The world owes us as a nation \$12,000,000,000 of notice loans, and it is estimated that additional obligations held by our industrial, financial, and commercial men amount to at least another \$8,000,000,000. Our manufacturers have made many sales abroad on the exchange of foreign countries, and hold acceptances, or have drawn on foreign purchasers; and they have sold those drafts and acceptances to banks which in turn have discounted them under the Federal Reserve system. This paper has been renewed, and renewed, and renewed, and renewed, and already depreciated exchange of 30 per cent. to 60 per cent.

Immense quantities of American merchandic hard constants.

Immense quantities of American merchandise have been sent abroad, principally to Europe, on consignment, or placed in warehouses throughout the world, subject to order. Such consignments probably total \$2,000,000,000. One wonders what will happen to our industry when it is called upon to make good at discounted rates of exchange the enormous amount covered by unpaid foreign drafts. The world is sitting upon a potential volcano that may begin its eruption at any time,

with the result that the entire financial structure of the world, as we have grown accustomed to it, may be destroyed. That we in the United States are intensely, yes, vitally, interested in the situation is obvious. We can not exist the only prosperous nation in a world of bankrupts. Our first duty, therefore, is to help the other countries to help themselves. All economists agree that there is but one solution now: more production, and the reduction of expenditures.

Europe's financial conditions now, Mr. Noyes reminded the Economic Club in the course of his address, are not unlike those in 1815, after the Napoleonic wars, and those here after the Revolution and again after the Civil War. One solution of the problem of inflation is the repudiation of the paper-money after it depreciates to nominal values. This, we are told, is what happened with the French assignats of the Revolution and our own Colonial "shinplasters". "In each of those cases the extinction of the paper issues led the way to restoration of a sound currency on a specie basis by a new government, and by return of prosperity under those auspices." Mr. Noyes believes that-

Some of the European belligerents will have to pass through that experience. Russia can never redeem the mountain of paper money on which the Bolsheviki printing-presses have been busy. If it were possible for a new Russia to redeem it (which it is not) the new Russia would almost certainly refuse to do so. Politically as well as economically, Austria is unlikely ever to redeem her war-time paper. The price at which Germany's paper is selling on the exchange market, one cent to the mark, a depreciation of about 92 per cent., does not indicate belief in financial circles in its ultimate redemption.

The German habit of mind being what it is, it is not unreasonable to expect that in due course a comprehensive plan for reconstruction of the paper currency, on the basis of scaling down its amount through substituting, say, one new paper mark for ten old ones in circulation, will be tried. That expedient has been tried before, even with the French assignats, and always without success in escaping ultimate repudiation; but it is at least conceivable that it might be tried by Germany on a basis scientific enough to reach larger success in a plan for ultimate resumption.

But in England and France the problem is different, being bound up with that of general financial and commercial recovery. And here Mr. Noyes sees hope. For—

In that regard France has a very remarkable record. She steered out of the way of depreciated currency in 1871, even when making the payment of 5,000,000,000 francs to Germany, and in half a dozen years she was reckoned again among the prosperous states of Europe. The capacity of the French people for quick industrial and financial recuperation after a disastrous war has been proved repeatedly by the most exacting tests, and is one of the most remarkable facts in economic history To what extent the German indemnity will make possible the reduction of the French paper currency is a problem as uncertain as are most of the results of the Paris Conference. But all the precedent of French history warrants the expectation that the recovery and reconstruction of France will be one of the surprizes of the next generation in economic history.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

England also. The question with England is not a question of ruined property, or even primarily of loss in man-power. The test in her case will be the power of her manufacturing industry and foreign trade to recover the footing of the years before the war. That England will ever recover all her old-time prestige as the creditor nation and money center of the world is not probable. A good deal of it she has already surrendered to the United States, and some of what we have taken over we are practically certain to keep.

But the most promising fact in regard to England is the fact that her statesmen and bankers and business men are indulging in no illusions. They are recognizing publicly that England can not possibly regain even the semblance of her old position except by restoring the pound sterling to the place which it occupied on the world's money markets during the century before the war. They know that if this is not done the old-time concentration of the world's capital at London can not be resumed, and that until it is done England will be under the heaviest of handicaps in the foreign trade and foreign financing which made her past international position what it was

Furthermore, the English people, alone of all the European belligerents, are already addressing themselves to every aspect of the problem. They are not resting their efforts wholly on the recapture of the export trade, and they are not asking us to lend them the money to regulate sterling exchange. They have as yet not undertaken any systematic plan for reducing in volume that part of the paper currency which is unsecured by gold. But they have at least required that new issues of the so-called "currency notes" shall be secured by gold deposited in the Bank of England.

This is only a beginning, and it does not mean that the rest of the work will be easy. . It will be an arduous and trying operation, and its progress will unquestionably be interrupted in due course by a severe financial crisis and a period of hard times. No war of this sort and no such indulgence in inflated credit and inflated currency have ever failed to bring these things as a sequence, at some time within a decade after the war ended.

England, like the rest of Europe, will have to pay the price. The test will be both of her ability and of her willingness to pay it. But the past history of England's finance and trade is a fairly good witness to the fact that she will have both the capacity and the endurance. The course of sterling exchange will be governed during that period partly by England's success or failure in regaining her old footing in foreign trade, but very largely by her handling

of the currency problem.

We need to keep two facts in mind in all is discussion. The figures involved are this discussion. prodigious. Public debts, public deficits, increase of paper currencies, adverse bal-ances of trade, have to be stated in billions of dollars where tens of millions used to be considered alarming. Sometimes we are tempted to give the problem up because of the utterly unprecedented sums involved. Yet it ought never to be lost sight of that if public debts have increased fivefold or tenfold, public revenues and the people's tax-paying power have also increased in only a little smaller ratio. In none of these respects did England after 1815, or the United States after 1865, ever return to

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

anything like the prewar status. Throughout their subsequent history the people of those countries looked back at 1795 and 1859 as an era of small things, the infancy of financial and commercial development.

GERMANY'S HOPES FROM THE TAX ON CAPITAL

To liquidate the heritage of their predecessors and to make initial payments on their indemnities, Germany and Austria are preparing the same fiscal measure—a general levy on capital, according to special correspondence from Geneva in the financial section of the New York Evening Post. The idea of thus sweeping away the inflation and the unconsolidated states' debts seems sound in the writer's opinion, but he regards it as doubtful that the economic body of both these vanquished countries is strong enough for the cleansing operation. Traditional methods of taxation will be of no avail, he thinks, and goes on to explain:

In both countries the most authoritative experts on taxation and political economy declare that this capital levy will in its result only be a cover for the deficits of 1919 and 1920. Now, such a partial confiscation of all individual wealth can not be repeated too often without destroying commerce and industry. Once a capital levy is made in Germany and Austria, it will be necessary to give the taxpayers at least ten years of rest before a new bleeding may be ventured. Should the result of the capital levy be not in reality greater than the deficits of the years in which it is raised, this would be an evident proof that the traditional method of taxation is no longer applicable in the present European situation.

plicable in the present European situation.

The taxation on capital must always suppose that owners of fortunes will indicate the cost-price of their assets. This cost-price of buildings, grounds, factories, etc., was paid in times of a higher value of money. In a few remarkable objects of wealth, perhaps, like securities quoted on stock exchanges, the capital value adapted itself quickly to the depreciation of money. Therefore it is not astonishing that a capital levy in Germany, a country where now 50,000,000,000 of marks are in circulation, is estimated to yield only 35,000,000,000.

This somewhat meager result will be achieved by taking from the wealthy classes on an average of one-fifth of their property, according to the test of the decree. Now the value of the German national wealth

achieved by taking from the wealthy classes on an average of one-fifth of their property, according to the test of the decree. Now the value of the German national wealth was estimated before the war at about 350,000,000,000, of which 150,000,000,000 belonged to the public bodies and to the lower classes. If the depreciation of money, which hitherto chiefly affects the circulating wealth, should affect every form of wealth, the property of the wealthy classes, before the war 200,000,000,000, ought to be now a thousand billions.

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Therefore the capital levy ought to yield 200,000,000,000 marks, a sum not only sufficient for sweeping away all non-covered circulation and all floating debts, but also the first instalments for the war-indemnity. But instead of the "one-fifth" of the wealth expected by the Government, the measure will yield less than the circulating wealth, and this during a period of several years. This inevitable failure of the capital levy in Germany clearly shows that the European financial misery is not to be fought successfully by means of traditional methods of taxation.

The condition of every logical system of

The condition of every logical system of taxation is the exact knowledge of the tax-payers' wealth. When an anarchy in money-values makes a reliable estimate of the taxpayers' fortune practically impossible, the result of taxation will not afford



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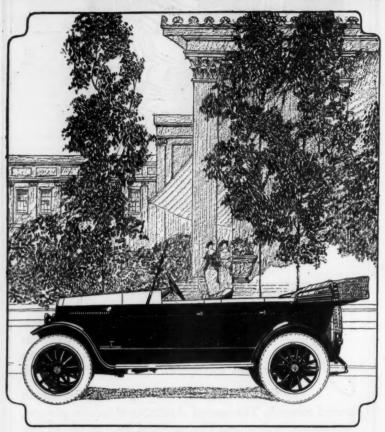
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

sufficient guaranties for the creditors of the

country in question.

The only beneficiaries of the general depreciation of money, the wage-earners, and the occasional traders, escape the traditional methods of taxation. Without an efficient method of taxation no European loan has any chance of prompt redemption, and without stabilized currency no just and adequate redemption of credits afforded to private debtors is guaranteed.

THE DOLLAR VS. THE POUND-A FRENCH VIEW

THE present European economic program of the Supreme Council is being worked out largely in London, and, under the guidance of Prime Minister Lloyd George, according to a French writer, looks toward means for Europe to reorganize herself with a minimum of American assistance. This says the of American assistance. This, says the Temps, in a leading article quoted in a New York Times dispatch from Paris, involves a battle for supremacy between the dollar and the pound sterling, an economic fight between America on the one side and England, with the other European nations marshaled behind her, on the other. The Temps, which is credited with being a mouthpiece for the French Foreign Office, points out that the success of the London program would make London again the world's credit center. coming financial rivalry between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations is compared to the coming rivalry between the British and American fleets, and the hope is exprest that both rivalries may remain friendly. To quote the Paris organ:

The economic reconstruction of Germany and the reestablishment of European prosperity, tasks which the Supreme Council considers rightly as inseparable, are before all questions of credit, and all great questions of credit are dominated by the competition of the dollar and the pound sterling, just as all great political questions of the world are dominated by the prospect of naval rivalry between Great Britain and the United States.

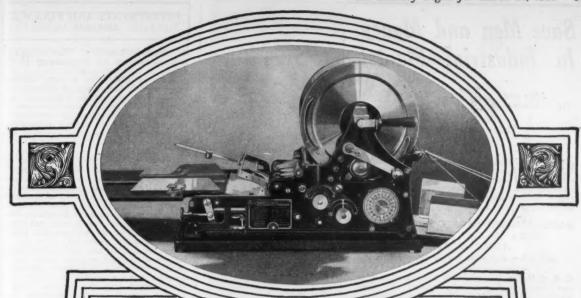
France ardently desires that this competition and this rivalry may never cease to be friendly. The "Atlantic Alliance" remains our ideal. The French Government has even concluded, in order to protect herself against eventual German aggression, agreements, which presuppose permanent accord between England and America. That is why we must not seek to say anything against anybody in the statement we set forth to-day. That is solely intended to clear up the situation, so that one can arrive more certainly at the end which is sought. so that one can arrive more certainly at the end which is sought.

According to the manner in which European credit is restored, the pound sterling will have a greater or less chance of returning to par rapidly, and London will take her place more or less quickly, which she held before the war, as regulator

which she held before the war, as regulator of world exchange.

The Americans have proposed to send certain raw materials to Europe on credit on condition that a sort of privilege over the articles manufactured from these materials be given them. Germany is ready to conclude such engagements, unless we are mistaken.

If this American program is realized on a large scale what will be the result? American producers will directly provide the manufacturers of European countries, where, thanks to the rate of exchange, labor remains much cheaper than in America. They will make Europe work



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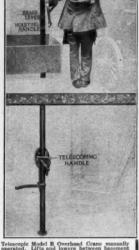
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Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas product it guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the post of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, work-masship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

for them at a cheap rate. That would be a great advantage for the country of the dollar.

great advantage for the country of the dollar.

Things would have a very different appearance if the European nations, victorious and conquered, belligerent and neutral, should group themselves under the leadership of England to reconstitute their economic life among themselves. Credits would be asked of neutrals, who would find profitable employment for their gold. There would always be the security of the labor of the indebted countries, but this security would no longer be security for American creditors. Further, foodstuffs and raw materials would be sought in Russia. Is Russia capable of providing them? That is another matter. But the exchange market might anticipate realities. exchange market might anticipate realities.
At the mere news that Europe was organizing herself to do without the United States the dollar would fall.

American credit and the financial organization of European controller in participation.

American credit and the financial organization of Europe are not really incompatible remedies. It is even natural to consider them concurrently. Only, it is also natural that the meeting held in London's point of view. When the Supreme Council deliberated on the economic reconstruction of Converse, it did not only the contraction of Converse, it did not not contract the contraction of Converse, it did not not contract the contraction of Converse, it did not not contract the contraction of Converse, it did not not contract the contraction of Converse, it did not not contract the contraction of Converse, it did not not contract the contraction of contraction o reconstruction of Germany it did not con-ceive this operation in the attitude with which Great Britain regards the economic

future of Europe.

We believe that it would be wise to suggest these principles:

suggest these principles:

1. Germany can recover only if she discharges her reparations debt, and, reciprocally, Germany [France?] ought to help the economic rehabilitation of Germany if she proves she is ready to behave with good faith and good-will.

2. Europe can not recover her prosperity if any monopoly either of trade or transportation lays tribute on the indebted countries. One of the principal cares of the International Financial Conserved.

cares of the International Financial Con-ference, when it is convoked by the League of Nations, ought to be to assure to each country independent means of provision and of transport which correspond to its legitimate needs.

THE NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DEFICIT

OR the first time in the history of the system, a Federal Reserve Bank sustained a deficit in one of its reserve items, and this, in the opinion of The Annalist, reveals a weakness in the Federal Reserve The law states that a reserve of thirty-five per cent. in gold or lawful money shall be maintained by each member bank against net deposits, and a reserve of forty per cent., all in gold, shall be held against outstanding Federal Reserve notes. Now, as it happened, we read in The Annalist:

The reserves of the New York Bank in the week of February 20 were not equal to the week of February 20 were not equal to these stated requirements. One or the other has to show a deficit. The usual practise, both of the Federal Reserve Board in reporting for the entire system, and of the New York Bank in reporting its individual position, had been, and in the case of the system still is, to deduct first the 35 per cent. of gold and legal tenders as a reserve for net deposit liabilities, taking all the legals and whatever gold is required for this, and then counting the remaining gold as reserve for the notes. If this had been done a week ago the New York Bank would have shown the full 35 per cent. reserve against deposits, but a per cent. reserve against deposits, but a deficit of 1 per cent. in the required gold reserve against outstanding notes "in actual reserve against outstanding notes "in actual circulation." This was not done, for reasons which will appear presently.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

What was done was to deduct from the gold reserves an amount equal to 40 per cent. on the notes, thereby leaving a reserve of gold and legal tenders of 33.9 per cent. against deposit liabilities.

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The provisions of the law covering such a case "proved to be unexpectedly obscure," as a writer on the New York Evening Post's financial page notes. They are, briefly:

That the Reserve Board has authority to suspend for a period of thirty days the reserve requirements of the law, provided it establishes a "graduated tax" upon the amount of the deficiency. But it is provided further that when the gold reserve held for redemption of notes falls below 40 per cent., the board shall impose a tax of not less than 1 per cent., which shall be increased progressively by not less than 1½ per cent. upon each 2½ per cent. It, therefore, appears that the suspension of reserve requirements is optional with the Board, and that the imposing of penalties is conditioned upon such suspension.

posing of penalties is conditioned upon such suspension.

Under the National Bank Act, much of which has been superseded by the Reserve Bank Law, the consequences of a deficit were very plainly stated. In case a deficit occurred, it was provided that the bank concerned "shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts," nor could it declare dividends from profits until the deficit was repaired. Furthermore, in case the bank failed to make good its posicase the bank failed to make good its position in thirty days after being warned by the Controller of the Currency, a receiver might be appointed by the Controller to wind up the bank's affairs.

Having thus given to our readers The Evening Post's brief statement of the legal aspect of the case, we return to The Annalist for an explanation of the Reserve Bank authorities' action:

To apply the tax on a deficit in note re-rves would mean to advance rediscount rates at the Reserve Bank an amount suffi-cient to offset the tax, for the act is quite clear in this respect. Those who are run-ning the Reserve Bank, either at New York or from Washington, are understood to be in favor of stable rates of rediscount, and so the method of computing reserves was changed to show the full required amount behind the notes, with the deficit, which had to be shown somewhere, falling on the

had to be shown somewhere, falling on the deposit liabilities.

No "graduated tax" has been assessed against the latter. And no "suspension of reserve requirements" has been announced. So far as the public is aware, the deficit has been officially ignored. If this is a precedent, it is not a pleasant one to contemplate. Carried to its ultimate conclusion, it means that the reserve of gold and legals plate. Carried to its ultimate conclusion, it means that the reserve of gold and legals against deposit liabilities could completely disappear without invoking the "graduated tax." Only a deficit in note "cover," if the unofficial utterances of those who should know are correct, will be punished, and that punishment is unavoidable because it is set forth in the low.

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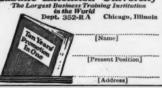
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

York Bank's acceptances to prevent the deficit, and probably any other Federal Reserve Bank in the system could have advanced the sum necessary to make this transfer without impairing its own reserves

beyond the legal minimum.

Those who defend the Reserve authorities for not having made the transfer do so on the ground that the state of affairs in any one particular Reserve Bank are of no only one particular Reserve Bank are of no consequence so long as the system as a whole is sound. They say that so long as the system shows a surplus above legal reserve requirements, there is nothing to worry over. Under the arrangement for bolstering one bank out of the resources of another this is true. Nevertheless the not bolstering one bank out of the resources of another, this is true. Nevertheless the act is quite plain as to how reserves shall be kept. It says, in paragraph 97, "Every Federal Reserve Bank shall maintain re-reserves," etc. And in paragraph 68 it provides penalties for failure to maintain them.

Certainly, concludes the writer in The Annalist, after calling attention to recent suggestions for changes in the Reserve Act, all the ambiguities in the law ought to be eliminated as speedily as possible. In particular, that paragraph of the Act which sets forth the reserve requirements and the penalties for their infringement could well be rewritten."

THE CURB MARKET TO LEAVE THE CURB

HE plan to move that famous New York institution, the Curb Market, from the wide expanse of Broad Street to a building of its own, has already been noted in these columns. The Curb Market Association has purchased at a cost of one million dollars the plot of ground directly back of Trinity Churchyard, running through from Trinity Place to Greenwich Street, half a block north of Rector Street. which was formerly occupied by the old building of the American Bank Note Company. Detailed plans for the building have not yet been decided, but the Association's "real-estate board" is working out the floor space requirements, and will soon hold a meeting to settle this question and direct the architects to proceed with the plans for building. Whether a new curb market will spring up in place of the old is a matter of conjecture. But the present association has a membership of 550, the association has a membership of 550, the limit set by its constitution, and there is a considerable waiting list. Since trading started in the first bonds (then called "stocks") authorized by the first American Congress in 1789, New York has had its street market. A writer in the New York Evening Post recalls its romantic history:

The traders gathered under a large but-tonwood-tree that stood on the ground now covered by the building at 68 and 70 Wall Street. At first the transactions in these early government securities were conducted informally, but in 1792 the leading brokers banded together into an organization and trading was limited to those recognized by that association. This first market was called simply the "Stock Market" and trading continued in the friendly shade of

trauning continued in the friendly shade of the old tree for twenty-five years. In 1817 quarters were taken in the Ton-tine Coffee House, and the early organiza-tion was somewhat elaborated and became the New York Stock and Exchange Board. In 1827 the market was moved into the Merchants' Exchange Building, remaining there for eight years until fire destroyed

the building. Other quarters housed it from time to time until 1879, when the New York Stock Exchange acquired the site of its present home in Broad Street. At the time of the Civil War the open, or outside, time of the Civil War the open, or outside, market grew to larger proportions than ever before, and in 1864 the leaders in this market formed a new organization known as the Open Board of Stock Brokers, which was merged with the New York Stock and Exchange Board, in 1869, into the present New York Stock Exchange.

Almost immediately after this consolidation a new "outside" market arose for trading in the securities formerly handled by the Open Board. Offshouts of this out-

by the Open Board. Offshoots of this outside market were the Mining Stock Exchange and the Petroleum Consolidated Stock Exchange, which in 1885 were merged into the present Consolidated Stock Exchange, which in 1885 were merged into the present Consolidated Stock Exchange, which in 1885 were merged into the present Consolidated Stock Exchange with the consolidated Stock Exchange change, now having its own building at Beaver and Broad streets. Again a new outside market at once sprang up. For outside market at once sprang up. For many years its transactions were conducted according to a set of simple rules drawn up by E. S. Mendels, an early broker in this market and later known as "the father of the New York Curb Market." In 1908 Mr. Mendels, with the consent of the brokers doing business on the Curb, formed a "Curb Agency" and established a listing department, and out of this grew the New York Curb Market Association, which was organized in 1911. organized in 1911.

The Trinity Place site acquired for the home of the Curb Association is not within the present financial district, being three blocks away, across Broadway, and farther from the intersection of Wall and Broad streets than any other local stock "market." But, since a large part of the trading is done by telegraph and telephone, the removal is not expected to hamper the stock and bond transactions. As to what will happen around the old environs:

While it is not probable that any considerable number of brokers doing business on the Curb Market will soon leave the Broad Street buildings now housing their offices, to Street buildings now housing their offices, to flock after the association when its news building is ready for occupancy, Broad Street rentals of a certain kind are sure to be greatly affected by the removal of the Curb Market itself, for ever since, the market took up its present quarters in Broad Street the renting of windows and present of the courb Market. space for telephone-booths to Curb Market brokers has been a source of enormous rev-enue to the owners of buildings which look enue to the owners of buildings which look down upon the traders. Some of the largest windows in this half-block just below Exchange Place, it is safe to say, for several years have been bringing their proprietors as large an annual rental as that returned by whole business buildings of goodly size in other parts of the town.

For speed in the execution of orders to buy or sell is of the very essence of success in the trading of the Curb Market, and not only must every broker have telephone service in the closest proximity he can command to the active market itself, but also he must have his clerks and helpers in the

he must have his clerks and helpers in the front windows, where they can keep in constant communication, by means of signlanguage and signal codes of their own, with the broker's representative in the thick of the trading on the street.

Some of the officers of the New York

Curb Market Association hope to see the projected new home completed and ready for occupancy by next January. But others are greatly concerned over what is likely to happen to the health of the several hundred happen to the health of the several hundred men, mostly young men, who now spend their working hours out of doors, in all sorts of weather conditions, when they are re-quired to spend the same amount of time daily shut up within four walls. And these puzzled officers and brokers say that no prediction is possible at this time as to when the Curb Market will be moved off the street and into a home of its own, eager as street and into a home of its own, eager as they are to see that day.



Man's Ancient Enemies, Invisible No More!



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For countless years man lived in ignorance and fear of those dread scourges which devastated armies, made plague-spots of great cities, limited populations, and halted progress.

Then came the Microscope, the "Discoverer." And science detected virulent organisms, infinitely small, that attacked the human body. Invisi-

pleted. But the day will come when even the most secret of these tiny foes is identified—and mankind will owe that day to the microscope.

ble, they were also invincible—but once discovered and identified, science devised safeguards against infection, and commenced its patient cataloguing of these, man's ancient enemies.

We made our first microscope nearly fifty years ago. It was an advance over earlier models—but it was crude indeed compared with our instruments of today, marvels of optical and mechanical precision, with perfectly-ground lenses no larger than pin-heads. In this field we have gone far. Perhaps in no other way have we served mankind better than by improving the microscope and aiding the crusade against disease.

Epidemics still occur, for the task is not com-

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Discords.-Even the Allied diplomats can not get much harmony out of notes written in a different key.-Washington Herald.

Help Wanted .- We gather from recent reports that Lenine would be obliged if somebody would help him to let go of the revolution .- London Punch.

The Last Straw.—" I wish now," said the lecturer, " to tax your memory."

A wail in the audience: " Has it come to

that? "-Answers (London).

Exercise was Guaranteed. — MEDICAL FRIEND—" Now that you have a car you must not neglect your exercise."

"Oh, we won't, doctor. This is a second-hand car."—Life.

Same Here.—A railway collision has been caused in Paris as the result of a train leaving the station two minutes too early. Thank heaven this could not happen on our English lines .- London Punch.

Explaining the Early Bird.—FIRST BIRD Didn't you come north unusually soon?"

SECOND BIRD-" Yes, I heard nests are going to be awfully searce."-New York

There Are Pets and Pets.-HECK-"My wife has a great fondness for pets, has yours?

Peck—"That depends on whether you refer to animals or the mood."-Boston Transcript.

Angelic Qualities .- No doubt the women will agree with Bishop Burch, of New York, that they are angels. But then, he adds, they are always up in the air, always harping on something, and always in need of clothes. That's different.—Washington Herald.

Accident to a Shirt.—HUSBAND (looking up from the paper which he has been reading)—" I see Thompson's shirt store has been burned out.

Wife (slightly deaf)—"Whose?"
HUSBAND—"Thompson's shirt store."
Wife—"Dear me, who tore it?"— Blighty (London).

A Sentimental Value.—" There's talk of abolishing the nickel.'

"That shows that as a people we have no sentiment."

How so?"

"Why, if we had, we would keep it if only as a reminder of the good old days when we could buy something with it." Judge.

Triolet on the A-String.—(To the emi-nent violinists, Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Sascha Jacobson, and Toscha Seidle.)

Mischa, Jascha, Sascha, Toscha— Where do fiddlers get their names? Never Abe nor Pat nor Moshe-Mischa, Jascha, Sascha, Toscha, Might sound good in Frog or Boche; a Plain guy knows them all as James.

Mischa, Jascha, Sascha, Toscha-Where do fiddlers get their names? -Melchizedek, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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